

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,710

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1972

Established 1837

Laird Is Planning A Personal Fight For Arms Budget

By Michael Geler and George C. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that he personally will take the case for President Nixon's military policies, including increased spending, to the American people in election-year 1972.

His pledge comes at a time when President Nixon's request for \$63.4 billion in new money for the military in fiscal year 1973—up \$6.3 billion from the current budget—is already running into opposition from such staunch Pentagon allies as chairman John C. Stennis, D., Miss., of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Laird's posture statement served notice that the Nixon administration intends to meet such criticism head-on in an argument that promises to be one of the major issues in the political campaign.

"To the maximum extent possible," Mr. Laird said in unveiling his plan to focus public attention on what President Nixon has accomplished in the military sphere, "I plan to visit with citizens throughout the country."

He said in summarizing his challenge that what the nation needs now is the type of "public dialogue" that surrounded the Marshall Plan when it was launched a quarter-century ago.

He added that he would welcome the chance to testify as well before the platform committee of the Republican and Democratic parties.

233-Page Report.

The defense secretary, who is expected to leave his post this year or early in 1973, argued in his 203-page report for a higher defense budget in fiscal 1973, which begins next July 1, as a hedge against failure to reach an arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union.

He cited the "even greater moderation" of Soviet military programs and said that to forestall "new Spuds" the United States must keep up its guard—including spending a billion dollars more this year than last on weapons research.

But, for the first time, Mr. Laird in this year's posture statement toned down the rhetoric about the Soviet threat by listing some of the "considerable constraints" on Russian forces. This broadened focus appears to be part of the attempt to reassure conservatives who contend that the United States is not moving ahead fast enough in new weaponry.

Other moderating influences on Mr. Laird's words about the Soviet threat may be the brightened prospects for an initial agreement at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Moscow in May.

Also, Mr. Laird in his report takes on criticism of the Nixon administration's stewardship of the Pentagon, by emphasizing reforms in weapons-buying—in contrast to earlier foul-ups—and the orderly withdrawal from Vietnam.

Stennis' Complaints

Sen. Stennis complained last week about the "stratospheric" prices the Pentagon is paying for weapons, the "rocketing cost" of military manpower and the number of support troops who back up combat forces.

The question Sen. Stennis has raised and Mr. Laird has pledged a answer in public debates around the country is how much enough for national defense at the time the federal deficit for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



AP
Valery I. Markelov, 32, under arrest in New York.
FBI Arrests Soviet Worker At UN as Spy

By Robert E. Tomasson.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—A 32-year-old Soviet citizen who works as a translator for the UN secretariat was arrested last night on espionage charges outside a restaurant in Patchogue, N.Y.

He faces the "severest punishment" of Soviet military prison and said that to forestall "new Spuds" the United States must keep up its guard—including spending a billion dollars more this year than last on weapons research.

But, for the first time, Mr. Laird in this year's posture statement toned down the rhetoric about the Soviet threat by listing some of the "considerable constraints" on Russian forces.

This broadened focus appears to be part of the attempt to reassure conservatives who contend that the United States is not moving ahead fast enough in new weaponry.

Other moderating influences on Mr. Laird's words about the Soviet threat may be the brightened prospects for an initial agreement at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Moscow in May.

Also, Mr. Laird in his report takes on criticism of the Nixon administration's stewardship of the Pentagon, by emphasizing reforms in weapons-buying—in contrast to earlier foul-ups—and the orderly withdrawal from Vietnam.

Sen. Stennis complained last week about the "stratospheric" prices the Pentagon is paying for weapons, the "rocketing cost" of military manpower and the number of support troops who back up combat forces.

The question Sen. Stennis has raised and Mr. Laird has pledged a answer in public debates around the country is how much enough for national defense at the time the federal deficit for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

B-52 Raids Resume in Indochina Reinforcements Join Missions

SAIGON, Feb. 15 (AP)—American B-52 bomber squadron reinforcements—rushed from the United States to Guam in the western Pacific—have joined a massive air campaign across Indochina, which resumed tonight after a 24-hour allied cease-fire for the Tet lunar new year.

Informants outside the U.S. command said the B-52 reserve squadrons began flying their first missions from Guam yesterday.

The command refused to confirm or deny that the Guam-based B-52s had joined the campaign, saying only that the air operations "could include B-52s from Guam."

Meanwhile, the command announced the phasing out of another 4,500 troops from Vietnam, the biggest single cut in four months. At the same time, the command disclosed that air strikes had been increased to as many as 250 a day in South Vietnam, plus scores of others in Laos and Cambodia.

A communiqué said the latest air raids from dawn to dusk yesterday triggered 100 to 125 secondary explosions, indicating hits on ammunition stores, and destroyed 20 bunkers. The bunkers were reported wiped out in 10 strikes within 23 miles of Saigon.

The U.S. command said the aerial campaign, one of the biggest of the Indochina war, is intended to counter what it calls an increased North Vietnamese buildup along South Vietnam's borders with Laos and Cambodia.

Despite the official statement that the bombing is aimed at countering Communist buildings or offensives that threaten the lives of U.S. troops, the air campaign appeared primarily designed to provide a shield for the South Vietnamese Army, which has neither the resources nor the inclination to send infantry into the remote jungled frontier areas.

The latest official U.S. troop strength summary lists 131,200 Americans in South Vietnam, and President Nixon has ordered this (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).

Italian Christian Democrats Move to Rule Until Elections

ROME, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The directorate of the dominant Christian Democratic party voted tonight in favor of forming a one-party minority government to carry Italy through early elections.

The center-left coalition government of outgoing Premier Emilio Colombo resigned last month when the Christian Democrats, the Socialists and Social Democrats could not agree on social reforms and the divorce issue.

Mr. Colombo failed in an attempt to form a new government of those parties and the small Republican party, which called for stringent economic moves.

President Giovanni Leone then asked Giulio Andreotti to try to form a government which would last long enough to administer elections this spring, a year ahead of schedule.

Former coalition partners said that they wanted to be members of such a government, but the Christian Democrats, largest single party in parliament, al-



Associated Press
COAL MARCH—View of London's Tower Hill yesterday where coal miners, their wives and trade unionists gathered for march on House of Commons to support the wage claims of the miners. In background, Tower of London (left) and Tower Bridge.

1.2 Million Industry Workers Idled Throughout Britain by Power Cuts

By Alvin Shuster.

London, Feb. 15 (NYT).—About 400,000 more workers were laid off today because of power cuts as a court of inquiry opened hearings in an effort to find a settlement in the national coal strike by the end of the week.

Official spokesman estimated that some 1,200,000 employees, most of them in major industries, were idle today as more industries suspended operations.

The figure includes the 800,000 reported jobless yesterday when the government's orders limiting industrial use of power went into effect.

March on Parliament

Even with the power reductions, Britain has only enough coal at power plants for two more weeks. But many here now expect a settlement to emerge, perhaps by this weekend, based on the report of the court of inquiry.

The three-man court, similar to a fact-finding board in the United States, has no power to dictate the settlement terms. Its recommendations, however, are expected to be tempting enough to be embraced by the miners, now in the 37th day of their national strike.

March on Parliament

While miners' leaders pleaded their case for higher pay before the court, thousands of the rank-and-file union members marched on the House of Commons in a three-mile-long procession, including brass bands. After some angry moments outside Parliament, they were allowed inside in groups and were soon mingling with members in corridors normally off-limits to the public.

It was clear that a workable agreement could not be reached by the old coalition members; but under the Italian constitution, the president could not simply dissolve parliament and order new elections.

Parliament itself had to reject the government and give Mr. Leone the order to call elections.

First, however, it had to have a government to reject. Mr. Colombo failed in an attempt to form a new government on a day-to-day basis, but he has formally resigned and thus has no government to put to a vote.

After nearly seven hours of debate, the Christian Democratic directorate tonight approved a resolution which said in part that it wished Mr. Andreotti to form a government "in which the Christian Democrats assume the responsibilities of the moment and which, eventually, will be able to guarantee the conditions necessary for the holding of early elections."

Former coalition partners said that they wanted to be members of such a government, but the Christian Democrats, largest single party in parliament, al-

though well short of a majority, decided to go it alone.

It was clear that a workable agreement could not be reached by the old coalition members; but under the Italian constitution, the president could not simply dissolve parliament and order new elections.

Parliament itself had to reject the government and give Mr. Leone the order to call elections.

First, however, it had to have a government to reject. Mr. Colombo failed in an attempt to form a new government on a day-to-day basis, but he has formally resigned and thus has no government to put to a vote.

The miners clearly sense victory in their struggle for a substantial pay rise, although the eventual settlement may well fall below their demands for an average of 25 percent more.

Joe Gormley, the leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, said, "We believe the battle is won" because the "court of inquiry is bound to come down in our favor."

The miners, who now earn a basic wage of \$47 for surface workers to \$78 for those underground, are demanding increases ranging from \$10.40 to \$18.30 a week. The government has rejected such demands as inflationary.

Told in Advance

Virtually every home in the country continued to have power cuts today. But unlike the great blackout in the New York area in November, 1965, when all power suddenly failed and left 30 million people in darkness, Britons are being told in advance when to expect the cuts in their neighborhoods.

The system, which works with varying degrees of success, is designed to share out the misery. Newspapers and radio stations carry the designation of the areas expected to be without power during certain hours and many residents go to their local electricity offices to check maps showing the "high risk" areas.

The scene of the court of inquiry today, in Church House, the home of the parliament of the Church of England, was itself in jeopardy of losing its power. A sign before the ground-floor elevators warned: "Power cuts. All lifts used at own risk."

Opening the case for the miners before the court with a 100-page statement, Lawrence Daly, the union's general secretary, insisted the demands were justified and denounced the Conservative government for refusing to grant them. He said the miners, once ahead of most industrial workers in pay, had fallen behind while pits closed and their numbers declined.

The President praised the attorney general, a former law partner, "as the leader of our fight against crime and lawlessness," and said "you have left a permanent imprint for the betterment of our nation of which I am immensely proud."

In a short statement released by the Justice Department, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Although I am most mindful of the importance of the office of attorney general and its function during our current period of history, I sincerely believe that whatever abilities I possess should be dedicated to the undertaking that will be most beneficial to the American people this year—namely, the re-election of President Nixon."

But Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., a committee member, said he would seek close scrutiny of Mr. Kleindienst's record, saying he

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Martha Mitchell said today that she is "very unhappy" that her husband has resigned as attorney general. Between sobs, she said, "I think it is a very bad move.... I feel Mr. Nixon doesn't need anyone.... He will be gone nothing" to settle the dispute. She described the govern-

U.S. Puts Deficit In '71 Payments At \$29.6 Billion

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The government made official what had been generally known from private estimate—that the United States suffered a still unmeasured deficit of \$29.6 billion in its balance of international payments last year, one of the four measures currently used.

The Commerce Department reported this figure for the "official-reserve-transactions" measure. The fourth-quarter deficit was \$6.1 billion, much less than in the third quarter but still far above any figures recorded for a single quarter prior to 1971. The total 1970 figure was a record \$39.82 billion.

A second measure reported today, the "net liquidity balance," showed a deficit of \$22.2 billion for 1971. The fourth-quarter deficit was \$4.5 billion, again well below the third quarter but above previous quarters.

Both measures of the balance of payments for the year and for part of the fourth quarter reflected the massive flight from the dollar associated with last year's major change in currency-exchange rates, including an effective devaluation of the dollar.

Since the Dec. 18 agreement on a new pattern of exchange rates, flows of capital have greatly moderated, although the total picture is not yet clear. A fourth-quarter deficit is expected for 1972, and there could even be a balance by this measure.

Two more meaningful measures of the balance of payments—the balance on current account and long-term capital—will not be published for another month. They, too, will show record deficits for 1971, but much less than the enormous figures reported today.

The official-reserve-transactions measure calculates the balance of payments solely by the loss of monetary reserves such as gold and the gain of dollars in the hands of foreign central banks.

The net liquidity balance measure (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Japan Shows New Strength On Payments

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Japan's balance of payments in January showed an unusual surplus of about \$5.0 million, the Finance Ministry announced today.

The development reversed the trend of the past few years, when seasonal causes have resulted in a balance of payments deficit in the last month of the year.

Details: Page 4.

Japan Shows New Strength On Payments

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Japan's balance of payments in January showed an unusual surplus of about \$5.0 million, the Finance Ministry announced today.

The development reversed the trend of the past few years, when seasonal causes have resulted in a balance of payments deficit in the last month of the year.

Details: Page 4.

U.S. Moves to Arrest Mrs. Irving

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—U.S.

Magistrate Martin Jacobs said

today that in behalf of the Swiss

government he had issued an

arrest warrant for Edith Irving,

author of the disputed "autobiography"

of Howard H. Hughes.

Under an agreement, Mrs. Irving,

38, will surrender voluntarily

tomorrow morning and a date

will be set for an extradition hearing.

The warrant was issued after a

40-minute meeting of federal au-

thorities, a Swiss vice-consul and

an American lawyer representing

the Swiss government.

Switzerland ordered its embassy

in Washington yesterday to begin

proceedings for Mrs. Irving's ex-

tradition.

New Londonderry March Planned

Belfast Shopping Center Bombed

BELFAST, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Gummen bombed a shopping center in the heart of Belfast today, sending salesgirls fleeing in tears over the continuing violence in Northern Ireland.

The attack came as Prime Min-

ister Brian Faulkner convened a cabinet meeting to discuss what sources close to his government said were imminent moves by the British government to bring Catholics into the province's Protestant-run administration.

Tonight a 17-year-old youth and a 46-year-old man were wounded in separate shooting incidents in Catholic areas of Belfast, police said.

"They look like more IRA assassination attempts," a police spokesman said. "Why is a mystery right now."

The youth was found in a Falls District street, wounds in his arm and chest, and was rushed to a hospital. His condition was not serious, police said.

Gummen in a speeding car shot the man down in the Short Strand area, police said. He underwent surgery for wounds in the arm, chest and stomach.

In Belfast, police said a bomb planted by two gunmen exploded in Sawyer's Food Store, a big Belfast shopping center specializing in seafood, damaging the building extensively and splattering sidewalk with fish, sauces and preserves.

Salestix, who evacuated the building with other persons in the complex, ran sobbing to safety.

"Why doesn't someone do something about the IRA?" one cried.

Another bomb blast demolished a nearby hardware store 15 minutes after customers and employees evacuated it. Employee George Deward said two gunmen planted the device, forced everyone in the shop to lie on the floor at gunpoint, then fled.

On the political front, Mr. Faulkner, addressing a meeting tonight, accused Irish Republic leaders of letting their policy "be dictated by IRA gangsters."

He said if the citizenry and government of the republic "do not come to their senses they will crush straight into disaster."

He said only a madman could imagine the IRA overthrowing the Northern Ireland government against the wishes of the public and the strength of the security forces, but "the same could not be said about the republic, and the longer the IRA are allowed to run rampant, the greater will be the danger to democracy itself in the South."

Some people close to Mr. Heath believe he will take a defeat by the miners now as a clear sign that private interests in this country are not willing or able to exercise restraint—responsibility—in the public interest. And that could change his economic approach.

In short, there is a chance that Mr. Heath will be as determined to fight inflation from now on but will move briskly to new methods.

They could include special anti-inflationary taxes, even

legal restraints that he has always opposed. The one thing his friends predict most confidently is that he will not willingly show less from his backbone.

Matter of Style

But the personalization of the issue is probably more a matter of style.

As the miners and their supporters see it, Mr. Heath has taken a remote, aloof, unfeeling attitude toward the whole dispute. He has not personally intervened or called the two sides to Downing Street, as Harold Wilson used to do. He has made no television speeches.

The Daily Mirror, Britain's largest-circulation tabloid, put the complaints against Mr. Heath into a front-page editorial under the headline: "The Cabin Boys Are Sinking the Ship. Who Is the Captain?"

Now Mr. Heath is not at all an unfeeling man. He obviously cares about the coal strike. Why, then, has he remained silent? Several answers can be suggested.

The prime minister is a determined character—as those who thought he would give way to pressure against joining the Common Market have learned. He believes deeply that when a political leader thinks he must stand fast,

that attitude takes specific form in a contempt for some of the behavior of his Labor predecessor, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Heath thought it was just play-acting when Mr. Wilson, as prime minister, used to keep Labor disputes up late at Downing Street and feed them sandwiches. He has a deep inclination to do anything that might look like what he regards as Wilsonian "instant government."

The trouble is that determination can look to other people like stubbornness. Mr. Heath lacks what could be called an emotional quality—the words or manners that make toughness acceptable. Nor does he seem to project any feeling of empathy, a sense that he understands the miners even if he does not agree with them.

That, at least, is the judgment being made by some observers here who value Mr. Heath's qualities.

They add, sympathetically, that he may have had bad advice on this strike. His Home Secretary and Minister of Trade and Industry, Reginald Maudling and John Davies, look to have been either slumbering or incompetent in not giving earlier warning of how hard the strike would hit.

One thing that must puzzle outsiders is the government's failure to use legal weapons against a strike that so clearly has caused a national emergency.

In fact there are few weapons now. After the new Industrial Relations Act comes into force at the end of this month, the government could seek a court injunction for a cooling-off period, and could get orders against secondary picketing—such as that now blocking oil deliveries to power stations.

But such legal tactics are dangerous, in the British historical view, if they do not have strong public support. A determined, closely-knit group like the miners

Bright Objects Newly Sighted In London Sky

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Scotland Yard said today that it had received a number of calls from Londoners concerned about "strange, bright objects" in the sky in the last few nights. A spokesman said they were stars.

"Before the power cuts, you could never see stars properly because of all the light in the city," he said.

"We don't need an inquiry to satisfy ourselves," he said. "We know that those who died were innocent."

Russian Translator at UN Is Arrested by FBI as a Spy

(Continued from Page 1) reportedly observed by federal agents.

The F-14As are scheduled to become the next Navy carrier-based interceptors, replacing the F-4. The supersonic aircraft will be the first to utilize swing wings which pull back almost parallel to the fuselage to attain

The tall, stocky Russian translator was then taken to FBI headquarters in Manhattan. Later, Mr. Markelov, his wrists handcuffed behind him, was taken by four federal agents to the Federal House of Detention.

At a federal court hearing today, bail for Mr. Markelov was temporarily set at \$500,000. Requesting this bail, Mr. Morse said Mr. Markelov, who lives in a Manhattan hotel with his wife and daughter, 11, had no roots in New York and faced additional charges.

At the UN, a spokesman said that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had suspended Mr. Markelov without pay pending the outcome of the case. He was in the \$10,000-\$24,000 pay bracket on a five-year contract that will expire Nov. 13.

In August, 1966, another Russian translator at the UN, VIKTOR Ivanovich Petrov, lost his job after the Department of Justice made available information that he sought to obtain secret data about U.S. military aircraft. The government allowed him to leave the country without pressing charges.

Foreign nationals who work for the secretariat do not have diplomatic immunity and are thus subject to federal prosecution.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell, in a statement in Washington, said that Mr. Markelov faced a maximum jail sentence of 10 years with a \$10,000 fine if convicted of the espionage charge.

"Why has Athens provoked all this tension? We were going about dealing with the various problems quietly and cautiously, when all of a sudden they threw this bomb at us," said one high Greek-Cypriot official.

The discussion was interrupted by a long telephone call from President Makarios himself. Then this official, who asked not to be named in print, said: "We are going to take our time about re-opening, we will defuse the situation and let things cool off, then we will reject the demands."

The Hellenic ambassador to Cyprus, Constantine Panayotakis, who has been named deputy foreign minister of Greece.

Within hours the local press and radio had decried a new Cyprus crisis, not between the feuding Greek and Turkish communities on the island but between the Greeks of Cyprus and the Greeks of the mainland.

The Greek opposition press warned that any attempt at popular demonstrations today would provoke bloodshed between the partisans of President Makarios and Greeks more loyal to Athens. In fact, no clashes or incidents were reported in the crowds.

"Why has Athens provoked all

this tension? We were going about dealing with the various problems quietly and cautiously,

when all of a sudden they threw this bomb at us," said one high Greek-Cypriot official.

The discussion was interrupted by a long telephone call from President Makarios himself. Then this official, who asked not to be

named in print, said: "We are going to take our time about re-opening, we will defuse the situation and let things cool off, then we will reject the demands."

The Hellenic ambassador to Cyprus, Constantine Panayotakis, who has been named deputy foreign minister of Greece.

Ready to go to high class discos... "I'd sportswear designed by Chloé, Leonard and Liane Corl."

\$3, v. d. F. St. Honoré, Paris, Tel. 90-37

SWEATER'S BAZAAR

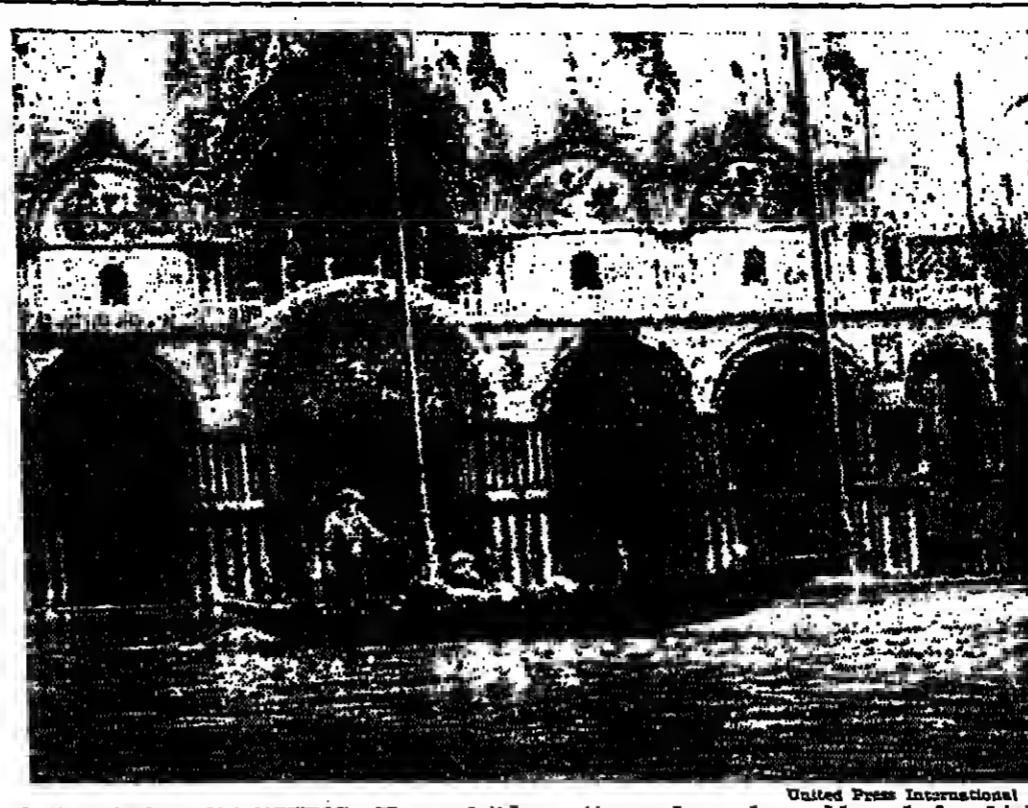
The Hellenic Ambassador to Cyprus, Constantine Panayotakis, who has been named deputy foreign minister of Greece.

Now showing new exclusive spring collections.

Ready to go to high class discos... "I'd sportswear designed by Chloé, Leonard and Liane Corl."

\$3, v. d. F. St. Honoré, Paris, Tel. 90-37

estoril



FOUR FEET AND RISING—Unusual tide patterns have been blamed for high levels of water in Venice during the last four days. Here tourists ride in a gondola across St. Mark's Square, now a 4-foot-deep lake, in front of the famed cathedral.

News Analysis

Heath Becomes Focal Point For Hostility in Coal Strike

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 15 (NYT)—Thousands of miners marched outside Westminster Palace today to let the members of Parliament inside know the strength of their feelings about the coal strike. Judging by their shouts, the bitterness was aimed mainly at one man: Edward Heath. "Heath out," they yelled angrily; "Heath out." Then, to the tune of "The Farmer Takes a Wife," the taunted the sailing prime minister:

"The miners want a yacht, The miners want a yacht, The miners want a yacht."

The coal strike is undoubtedly giving Mr. Heath his worst political hours since he won office in June, 1970. Somehow the grievances of the miners and of their supporters on the political left and in the unions have become focused on him, for the moment, a semi-official class enemy.

There are issues of substance at stake, of course. The miners are demanding a 25 percent wage increase—and backing that demand with mass picketing and some violence. Mr. Heath is convinced that any such increase would mean a fresh and disastrous round in the inflationary cycle.

Matter of Style

But the personalization of the issue is probably more a matter of style.

As the miners and their supporters see it, Mr. Heath has taken a remote, aloof, unfeeling attitude toward the whole dispute. He has not personally intervened or called the two sides to Downing Street, as Harold Wilson used to do. He has made no television speeches.

The Daily Mirror, Britain's largest-circulation tabloid, put the complaints against Mr. Heath into a front-page editorial under the headline: "The Cabin Boys Are Sinking the Ship. Who Is the Captain?"

Now Mr. Heath is not at all an unfeeling man. He obviously cares about the coal strike. Why, then, has he remained silent? Several answers can be suggested.

The prime minister is a determined character—as those who thought he would give way to pressure against joining the Common Market have learned. He believes deeply that when a political leader thinks he must stand fast,

that attitude takes specific form in a contempt for some of the behavior of his Labor predecessor, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Heath thought it was just play-acting when Mr. Wilson, as prime minister, used to keep Labor disputes up late at Downing Street and feed them sandwiches. He has a deep inclination to do anything that might look like what he regards as Wilsonian "instant government."

The trouble is that determination can look to other people like stubbornness. Mr. Heath lacks what could be called an emotional quality—the words or manners that make toughness acceptable. Nor does he seem to project any feeling of empathy, a sense that he understands the miners even if he does not agree with them.

That, at least, is the judgment being made by some observers here who value Mr. Heath's qualities.

They add, sympathetically, that he may have had bad advice on this strike. His Home Secretary and Minister of Trade and Industry, Reginald Maudling and John Davies, look to have been either slumbering or incompetent in not giving earlier warning of how hard the strike would hit.

One thing that must puzzle outsiders is the government's failure to use legal weapons against a strike that so clearly has caused a national emergency.

In fact there are few weapons now. After the new Industrial Relations Act comes into force at the end of this month, the government could seek a court injunction for a cooling-off period, and could get orders against secondary picketing—such as that now blocking oil deliveries to power stations.

But such legal tactics are dangerous, in the British historical view, if they do not have strong public support. A determined, closely-knit group like the miners

Sees Aggravation of Tensions

Russia Warns It Will Counter A U.S. Navy Base in Greece

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (NYT)—The Soviet government said today that a U.S. decision to establish a naval base in Greece tended to aggravate tensions in Europe and might prompt a Russian countermove in the Mediterranean Sea.

Moscow thus reacted sharply to news that Washington and Athens had reached an agreement in principle to establish a home port for a Sixth Fleet carrier task force at Piraeus, the port of Athens, and to move a total of 10,000 Americans—naval personnel and dependents—into the Athens area.

The Russians' reaction appeared to reflect their sensitivity about any change in the balance of forces in the Mediterranean area.

The Soviet press has been highly critical, for example, of what it has described as a Greek ultimatum aimed at inducing Archbishop Makarios, the president of Cyprus, to form a government of national unity and to surrender a shipment of arms recently imported from Czechoslovakia.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, announced that protests against the base agreement had been filed by the Soviet ambassadors in Washington and in Athens.

According to Tass, the protest still is awaited, Lord Carrington told the House of Lords.

The British minister was reporting the outcome of his and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns's negotiations with Mr. Mintoff in Rome last week. These ended explosively with Mr. Mintoff proclaiming his refusal to regard the allied offer as final.

Lord Carrington said: "These payments which would be conditional upon the signing of a satisfactory defense agreement would take effect from Oct. 1, last year."

They would go on for 7 1/2 years, Lord Carrington continued, and would be supplemented by 27 million worth of special economic aid offered by individual nations in NATO.

Lord Carrington sounded a conciliatory note in his statement: "We and our NATO allies still hope the Maltese government will state its readiness to conclude an agreement which would satisfy NATO and British requirements."

Among these requirements, there would have to be a Maltese pledge to deny its facilities to Russia and other Communist powers.

The minister, nevertheless, insisted that Britain soon would have to fire 4,000 Maltese employees of the forces unless Mr. Mintoff's government accepted the NATO offer, "which we believe is right." Not only is it fair, Lord Carrington said, it also

is final.

Soviet Envoy Leaves

VALLLETTA, Malta, Feb. 15 (AP)—Mikhail Smirnovsky, the Soviet non-resident ambassador to Malta, left here for London today after meeting Mr. Mintoff.

A spokesman for Mr. Smirnovsky said the meeting concerned matters of mutual interest to Russia and Malta. He declined to elaborate, but added that the meeting was "fruitful and useful."

Unemployment Up 80 Percent

VALLLETTA, Feb. 15 (UPI)—In the month following Mr. Mintoff's order to British troops to leave Malta, unemployment among the island's population of 320,000 rose by 80 percent, figures showed today.

Mr. Mintoff summoned cabinet members for a discussion of the unemployment crisis today.

Figures just released show unemployment in Malta in December, when Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops out after failing to win increased rent for the bases they occupy, was 6,776. Last month it was 14,776, up more than 800 percent, the highest unemployment rate in Malta in five years.

Wives and children of all British servicemen based on Malta were shifted to Britain by Jan. 15. The servicemen themselves are preparing for evacuation by March 31.

WEATHER

CALIFORNIA: 12 °F. Very cloudy.

AMSTERDAM: 3 °F. Foggy.

ATHENS: 14 °F. Rainy.</p

Nixon Decides to Campaign For 16 Primary Elections

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—President Nixon has decided to take his re-election campaign to 16 primaries, more than twice as many as previously announced, his campaign aides said yesterday.

It had been known that Mr. Nixon would be on the ballot in New Hampshire, Florida, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Nebraska, Maryland and Oregon, where his name is entered as a matter of course.

In addition, however, Mr. Nixon now has decided to go on the ballot in the preference primaries in Indiana, North Carolina, New Mexico and South Dakota. And Nixon delegate slots will be offered on the ballots in

Mr. Nixon's prominent friends and supporters in the Republican party, Eastern Division, will converge on New Hampshire Friday, March 3, four days before the nation's first presidential primary, to do their bit for the President.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York will be top-billed speaker at the "New Hampshire Appreciation Day for the President" rally at the National Guard armory in Manchester.

Other political figures scheduled to attend include HEW Secretary Elliot Richardson; Transportation Secretary John Volpe; Govs. Walter Peterson of New Hampshire and Thomas Meskill of Connecticut; Senate GOP leader Hugh Scott and Sens. Norris Cottier, Lowell Weicker, William Brock and Marlow Cook; House GOP leader Gerald Ford; and Reps. Louis Wyman, James Cleveland, Bradford Morse and Robert Steele. Major entertainment and sports figures, not yet named, are also expected to attend.

The politicians will campaign for Mr. Nixon across the state, then gather for the rally at Manchester. The President has said he will not campaign for himself this spring.

Private Surveys

Sen. Scott said private surveys show that President Nixon would beat each of the Democratic presidential candidates in Pennsylvania, the state he lost in 1968.

The survey, which he would not identify, indicates that Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie would fare better than George McGovern or Mayor John Lindsay, Sen. Scott said.

Mayor Lindsay of New York has become the third presidential hopeful to promise to make public the details of his campaign contributions since the beginning of his drive for the White House.

Mr. Lindsay made the pledge Sunday on television. "I believe in disclosure," he said. The mayor said his two largest contributors are J. Irwin Miller, board chairman of the Cummins Engine Co. of Indiana, and Arthur Houghton of the Corning Glass Family of New York. Both are Republicans; Mr. Lindsay is a Republi-

can-turned-Democrat.

Sen. McGovern and Rep. McCloud have previously pledged to open their presidential cam-

paign books.

Winton M. Blount, the wealthy Alabama businessman who reorganized the nation's postal system, plunged into the Senate race, saying the nation needs "less politics and more patriotism."

Mr. Blount, who resigned as postmaster general last year, said he will seek the Republican nomination for the seat held since 1944 by Democrat John Sparkman, who is running for renomina-

nation.

The GOP, which previously chose its nominees in convention, is holding a statewide primary this year for the first time.

Meanwhile, AFL-CIO president George Meany, yesterday denounced Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace as a "bigot," a "racist" and "anti-labor right down to the soles of his feet."

"He certainly has some labor people with him," Mr. Meany conceded of Gov. Wallace, who is presumed to be the frontrunner in Florida's Democratic presidential primary next month.

"They've got a right to feel he's a great guy," Mr. Meany said of those supporting the governor. "I don't feel he's a great guy."

The attack on Gov. Wallace, much of whose strength is supposed to lie among blue-collar voters, came at a press conference following the opening session of the AFL-CIO executive council's quarterly meeting at Bal Harbour, Fla.

Mr. Meany said Gov. Wallace was not welcome. "I don't think he'd let George Wallace in here—but most of the other Democratic hopefuls are due to make appearances before the council during its week of closed-door sessions."

Luxembourg-Albania Ties

BELGRADE, Feb. 15 (AP)—Radio Tirana today reported that the governments of Albania and Luxembourg had agreed to establish diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level.

Sen. Jackson Scores UPI Photo Of Him as Misleading 'Gimmick'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., suggested yesterday that the news media explain how they came to publish a photograph of him making a campaign speech to only a woman and a boy on a bicycle when a crowd actually was present.

Sen. Jackson, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, said it would be in the interest of good journalism" to print a picture of the entire rally in Winter Haven, Fla.

He said the picture was taken by a woman "who thought she had a gimmick" and turned it over to the wire services. (The United Press International photo appeared in Tuesday's editions of the International Herald Tribune.)

(In New York, a spokesman for UPI said the identification material on the photograph made it clear that there were others in the crowd. "Unfortunately, some newspapers did not publish the full caption," the spokesman said. W.E. Ryerson, editor-publisher of the Winter Haven News-Chief, said "in excess of 200" persons attended the rally.)

The UPI caption attached to the photo received by the DPA identified the scene only as "Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), a presidential candidate, has the rapt attention of those who stopped to listen to him as he spoke impromptu in Winter Haven Park here, Feb. 9th." The senator said at a news conference he was not "bellyaching" although the photograph might hurt his money-raising efforts.



Hindenburg exploding May 6, 1937, while attempting to moor at Lakehurst, N.J.

Book Calls '37 Hindenburg Fire Sabotage

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPI)—A 35-year-old controversy surrounding the destruction of the zeppelin Hindenburg was revived yesterday with the publication of a book supporting theories that the German airship was sabotaged.

The dirigible, pride of Nazi Germany's civil aviation fleet, was destroyed by fire on May 6, 1937, as it was about to moor at the U.S. Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., following a transatlantic flight.

Twenty-two of the 61 crewmen died, along with 13 of 36 passengers. One of the ground crew was also fatally injured, bringing the death toll to 36.

According to an official inquiry, St. Elmo's fire—a bright discharge of static electricity—

was the most probable cause of the disaster. This has been contested by a number of authorities who have suggested that sabotage was involved.

In the new book "Hindenburg," author Michael M. Mooney says the craft was set afire by a phosphorous bomb planted by a young member of the crew, a rigger named Eric Spehl.

He had meant the bomb to go off after the passengers and crew had disembarked, the author says. The airship was late in mooring, however, due to bad weather, and the bomb went off while they were still aboard. Mr. Spehl himself was fatally injured.

According to Mr. Mooney, Mr. Spehl, 25, became disillusioned with the Hitler regime, partly because of its persecu-

tion of Roman Catholic priests and nuns and partly because of the urging of his anti-Nazi mistress.

According to the book, he planned to remain in the United States after destroying the Hindenburg.

For his book, Mr. Mooney interviewed the woman, now living in Frankfurt, and inspected U.S. and German archives.

Mr. Mooney said the members of the U.S. inquiry board had decided to rule out sabotage so as not to cause an international incident.

The inquiry board's German observers, he said, had been ordered also to avoid a finding of sabotage. "No mortal means was to be accorded the honor of destroying a key symbol of the Reich," Mr. Mooney wrote.

Jerusalem Accepts a Refund

France, Israel Reach Accord on 50 Mirages

By James Goldsbrough

PARIS, Feb. 15 (UPI)—France today formally agreed to reclaim Israel 360 million francs for 50 Mirage jet fighters purchased by Israel five years ago and under French embargo since June 3, 1967, two days before the outbreak of the six-day war.

French and Israeli officials signed the agreement here in a brief ceremony, ending four months of tough negotiating.

Under terms of the agree-

ment, France will pay Israel 360 million francs, representing the original price Israel paid for the planes, plus interest charges equalling another 90 million francs. This is less than Israel wanted, but more than France originally offered.

Although Israel paid for the planes in dollars, the money is being paid back in francs, and it is understood that most of the francs will be spent in France, perhaps for a clandestine supply of spare military parts from this country.

The planes, which have been

kept at a French air base in Chateauroux since 1967 and serviced by French crews, will be turned over to the French Air Force.

Mirages for Libya

For five years the embargomed planes poisoned relations between the two countries. The French arms embargo applied to the belligerent countries but its principal effect was on Israel, France's largest arms customer at the time.

Though the embargo has been maintained in principle, the French have found various ways to continue supplying Israel with spare parts. France has also made a large Mirage sale to Libya and just last month announced a large arms sale to Lebanon simply by declaring these two Arab countries non-Middle East belligerents.

The aircraft supply to Israel has since been taken over by the United States, with the most recent deal for 42 F-4 Phantoms and 90 A-4 Skyhawk jets revealed just last week.

The embargo, established under Dr. Gaulle, was continued under President Georges Pompidou and became a symbol of France's pro-Arab policy. The French also embargoed five gunboats that had been built for Israel, but Israel smuggled these boats out of Cherbourg harbor in December, 1968, further worsening relations.

Israel agreed to open negotiations on the planes last September when officials became convinced that France would never lift the embargo. But the Israelis were pressing for a wider agreement, one in which the two countries might reach a political modus vivendi.

It was understood today, however, that today's agreement, which was approved by the Israeli cabinet Sunday, was limited to the Mirages.

Apparent Reversal

This would appear to be a diplomatic reversal for Israel, which had hoped to use the planes to win greater French impartiality in the Middle East.

At the same time, however, France has viewed Israel's refusal to accept a repayment as an "obstacle" to improved relations, with the implication that once the obstacle was removed relations might change.

There remains the question of the spare parts. Israel already has 60 Mirage-3 fighters plus numerous smaller fighters, trainers and helicopters of French make and the Israelis had hoped to insure an official supply of spare parts for them in today's agreement.

Sources on both sides, however, said that there was no mention of spare parts.

Until now, it is known, spare parts have been shipped to Israel through third countries also ordering French military equipment, namely South Africa and Australia. Reportedly, there have also been occasional secret direct shipments arranged through the Israeli military arms buying mission here.

There was no direct comment made today on the agreement following the signature. Leaving the Quai d'Orsay, however, Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben Natan, who negotiated for his country, said simply, "We would have preferred the Mirages."

Bengalis Get Kennedy Vow To Seek Ties

Senator to 'Insist' On U.S. Recognition

DACCA, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy today wound up a 30-hour visit by telling jubilant Bengalis that he would "insist" that the American government recognize their new nation.

"I return to the United States with renewed determination to see that our government recognizes Bangladesh in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

He will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our nation afford the kind of recognition to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Jet to Xanadu

At the beginning of this century, Peking still enclosed the Forbidden City, a place of mystery to most of the world, shrouded in the poesy and legend of Xanadu and Cambaluc. Memories there were of the men of God and men of money, the monks and Marco Polos, who had traversed the roof of the world to reach a land of silks and jade and tea; of small ships that went out of New England, rounded the terrible Horn, traded for furs in Northwest America, and for fragrant sandalwood in the Sandwich Islands, that they might lade the exotic wares of the East.

Tomorrow, the President of a nation that was a wilderness when the Kubla Khan ruled an already ancient state will set out by jet for Xanadu. He will stop over in Hawaii, stripped now of its sandalwood, with concrete towers where the grass houses once stood; fly across the vast ocean that the Polynesians had conquered in canoes; come to earth in a country where the stately pleasure domes of Coleridge's imagining stand as relics of a romantic past, and teeming cities, grown gray at the breath of Marxism, cluster around factories, rather than temples. Even the moon, that wanly lit the poet's Xanadu, has known men's footsteps, and its dark side has been illumined.

Only shreds of poetic glory will trail President Nixon's jet to Xanadu. The drama of his visit is on a different plane: some complain that heads of state should stay at home and build up diplomatic machinery;

some that Japan (which was preserved from Kubla's incursion by a "heavenly wind") will resent the journey; some that nothing good can come of inviting oneself into an Asian Communist stronghold. But most Americans, most citizens of this troubled world of 1972, regard the presidential venture as a good omen in the Year of the Rat.

For it is at least probable that the business-like exchange of views by Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai will, if it leads to nothing less, diminish those ominous sounds which Coleridge's Kubla heard amid the tumult: "Ancestral voices prophesying war." Nixon has heard those voices, and Mao Tse-tung, and all the world. To still them, whatever the means, gives hope.

It is good to know, on the eve of Mr. Nixon's travels, that trade between the United States and the mainland may be broadened. It is good to know, in the same context, that the Chinese are permitting their people to again read translations of Rousseau and Adam Smith. Both may be considered practical advantages accruing to Americans and Chinese from the trip. But above all, above the melodramatics of personal diplomacy, the hard bargaining of trade and the tatters of romance that still adhere to contacts between China and the West, is the prospect that China and the United States will barter less lethal goods than nuclear bombs. So, for all the critics, the world must bid Mr. Nixon "bon voyage."

A Rather Grand Larceny

Not since the Merry Pranks of Till Eulenspiegel has rascality won as wide and eager an audience as the alleged deeds of Clifford Irving. There is an addle liveliness, even a certain gaiety, in the conversation of dinner guests and literate harpies since the charges first surfaced concerning the obscure writer from Ibiza who sold Life magazine and McGraw-Hill, Inc., an "autobiography" of the reclusive Howard Hughes.

No doubt the very nature of the volume's subject stimulated advance interest—an interest intensified when Mr. Hughes, or reasonable facsimile thereof, disavowed the work at a telephonic news conference. But that gentleman has long since been displaced in the public mind by Mr. Irving himself, not to mention his attractive wife and the several ladies who turned up in the exotic places he visited in the course of his labors.

Mystery, touch of scandal and the strong possibility of crime—these would be enough to account for a fair share of public interest. But what may well have sent the case skyrocketing was the nostalgic sense it conveyed of a simpler and more innocent day.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion**Chilly Welcome in Peking?**

The blasts from Peking might seem to be working up to a climax on the eve of President Nixon's visit, judging by Monday's full-throated roar of support for the "heroic" Vietnamese people. China's words often sound abusive and might therefore be thought hostile, indicating that Mr. Nixon's welcome next week will be chilly indeed.

From the Daily Mail (London).

Coal Strike in Britain

Isn't it the duty of a government to anticipate and avoid crises like the one that faces the country this week—with wholesale disruption of industry, mass unemployment and short-time working, and with pain and damage to the most vulnerable members of the community? Or can it shrug everything off as part of the price we must pay for living in a free society? And blame everything on the wicked miners whose illegal picketing has been allowed to go unchecked for weeks past?

These are questions a chilly and bemused nation is bound to be asking during the next few days. Whatever answers they get, they have had a textbook lesson in what politics is all about: the adjustment of conflicting claims, a struggle for power. Not, as in the past, between employers and men, the latter relying on union funds; but, in the modern welfare state, between a government seeking to speak for society as a whole and a section that relies on assistance from society's own social security funds. The spectators of this struggle support one side or the other according to their respective views and sympathies.

From the Observer (London).

Political Volcano on Cyprus

Cyprus is more than orange blossoms and tourists. It's still a political volcano. And it's active again. Somewhere up in the mountains, it is said, the 74-year-old Gen. Grivas is plotting to stoke up Greek Cypriot feeling for Enosis (union with Greece).

President Makarios—with one eye on Gen. Grivas and the other on the regular Greek officers who control the Cypriot national guard—has reportedly imported Czech arms to equip his own police force.

The truth is that neither the Greek colonels

In the International Edition**Seventy-Five Years Ago**

February 16, 1887

PARIS.—American and British manufacturers of late have been working themselves into a state of great excitement over the possible competition of cheap Japanese skilled labor in the near future, but they have all left China out of their calculations. For as her people catch the spirit of progress, their wants will become more complex and for generations to come China should furnish markets for European manufacturers to a value far exceeding her ability to export.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1922

WASHINGTON.—Baffled in its efforts to prevent the smuggling of aliens into the United States by "dummy runners" who operate between the West Indies and the Florida coast, the State Department will resort to diplomatic intercourse with the friendly powers for aid in stopping the exodus of undesirables from foreign ports. Meanwhile the compositions of the New York Herald are still striking and we are still appearing regularly every day, to the best of our ability.



'Beautiful! Shall We Send for the Russian Ambassador?'

Still a Long, Inconclusive War

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—In 1962 remarked to French journalist Bernard Fall that "Americans do not like long, inconclusive wars and this is going to be a long, inconclusive war. Thus we are sure to win in the end." A decade and three Presidents later, it is still an inconclusive war. And Pham Van Dong is still the North Vietnamese premier.

During that same visit to Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh told Mr. Fall that "it took us eight years of bitter fighting to defeat the French in Indochina . . . the Americans are much stronger than the French, though they know us less well. It may perhaps take ten years to do it . . ." Ho is dead but clearly in his spirit, and his aim, live on.

Neither side has prevailed on the battlefield. There is stalemate at the conference table. The American eight-point peace plan, must seem to Hanoi to be a proposal for surrendering their victory aim. The North Vietnamese nine-point plan, judging from Henry Kissinger's description of it, since it has yet to be published, seems to Washington to be a proposal for surrendering South Vietnam to the Communists.

New Elements

There are, as the Nixon administration contends, some new elements in the American proposals. But what it adds up to is that Hanoi must take its chances on an election in the South in which the Viet Cong, or National Liberation Front, would compete. It is probable that the Communists would end up as a minority. They know that and so do President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger. And widespread national elections as the West knows them are both abhorrent to Communist regimes and foreign to the Vietnamese, North and South, as a technique for distributing power. Past elections in the South have been more of a charade than an exercise.

Mr. Kissinger said that the North Vietnamese told him that there could be no solution that did not include a political element and that they asked the United States for "an indirect overthrow" of the Saigon government; in short, that the United States cooperates in turning over South Vietnam to the Communists. A perusal of Hanoi's public statements supports this reading; presumably the nine-point program, once we see the text, will too.

No Deal

President Nixon is not prepared to do so, any more than was President Johnson, of whom the same thing was asked. It is illuminating that, according to Hanoi's spokesman in Paris, Mr. Kissinger remarked at the secret talks: "You must not nourish the illusion that we can settle the problem of the war only because of the question of the prisoners of war." Secretary of State William P. Rogers some months ago publicly said substantially the same thing. In effect, both were saying that Mr. Nixon will not make a deal to turn the South over to the Communists simply to get back the prisoners.

Now it is being said that Mr. Nixon has made a "generous"

offer. But Hanoi does not want just a chance to win in the South, it wants a certainty. Mr. Nixon is willing to give Hanoi at least some chance but not anything like a certainty. And from what has been reported from Saigon one can imagine that President Nguyen Van Thieu's agreement to resign before a new election is based either on his belief that the procedure offers him a near certainty, or his estimate that Hanoi will not accept anything less than near certainty for its side, and therefore that there is not going to be any such election.

Where does this leave us? With the likelihood of a continuing inconclusive war, with a continuation of the withdrawal of American forces, but with the probability of a residual force remaining in the South at election time next November, plus the certainty that American planes will stay in adjacent areas. This is not absolutely certain, of course, for Mr. Nixon could dramatically pull out the last man before Election Day. But how will he square that with past declarations that some forces will remain until the prisoners are released?

The prisoners are hostages and hostages not just for complete American withdrawal but for a political settlement favorable to Hanoi. There are conceivable ways to reach that kind of a settlement, such as a deal confirmed by a sham election, to replace the "Thieu regime" with some form of "coalition" giving the Communists real power in Saigon and the strong expectation of eventual total power.

But that deal is not likely one to be made by Mr. Nixon. If it is made it will be made by anti-Thieu South Vietnamese who manage by coup or otherwise to dislodge him, and probably only when they are sure Washington is powerless to prevent such a coup.

The truth of the matter is that the United States, despite the vast expenditure of blood and treasure, has failed to guarantee the survival of a non-Communist South Vietnam. If the Nixon administration, or its successor, is determined, as Mr. Kissinger put it, to end the division at home over the war it can only pull out completely, hope Hanoi will then release the prisoners and leave it to Saigon and Hanoi to settle the political issue.

The Right to Choose Death

By O. Ruth Russell

maining wish is that his life be ended.

If a person longs for the relief that only death can provide and he makes a written witness statement of his wishes why should he not be permitted to choose to have the assistance of a physician in mercifully terminating his life? A doctor cannot lawfully grant such a request.

We must look to the law to enunciate a distinction between a merciful act and a malevolent act. Should not new legislation be enacted to permit a qualified physician to grant his patient's request for termination of his life, provided that it is done in accordance with, and only in accordance with, legal safeguards to protect each individual's right to live as well as his right to die? Today some doctors admit that they are violating present law in order to grant this wish. Yet many are unwilling to violate the law or risk being accused of murder. This is especially true if the patient is in a hospital where the action might be discovered and reported.

Potent Fear

One of the most potent fears of the aging—both rich and poor—is that they may be subjected to a lingering painful death or that their bodies may go on living after their minds and spirits have ceased, causing an overwhelming burden and grief to their loved ones.

Science has given man a greatly increased power over death. Surely it is time to ask why thousands of dying, incurable and senile persons are being kept alive—sometimes by massive blood transfusions, intravenous feeding, artificial respiration and other "heroic" measures—which undoubtedly want to die.

The law permits one the right to determine how his earthly possessions are used, and by means of a will to direct what shall be done with them after his death, but the law denies him the right to direct what happens to him personally in the event he is stricken with a painful, incurable illness or condition that renders him helpless and his only re-

1966 Lesson Forgotten**Nixon's Surprise Gift to Muskie**

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—If Richard Nixon loses the presidency in 1972 to Edmund Muskie, historians of the election may look back on the past two weeks and say: This is the period when it happened.

By releasing a massive administration broadside on the senator, Mr. Nixon has done for Muskie in the first weeks of the campaign year what the Maine senator could not possibly have accomplished on his own for many months.

Mr. Nixon has elevated Muskie into major national prominence over an issue on which Muskie could hardly lose: The desire to bring a quick end to the American involvement in Vietnam.

White House Gift

What is so remarkable about this gift from the White House to the leading Democratic contender is that Mr. Nixon, of all people, should have known its consequences, for he was on the receiving end of a similar gift from Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966, and it helped make him president.

The whole story is in Jules Witcover's 1970 book, "The Reconstruction of Richard Nixon," in a chapter which also should be read by those who need to be reminded how "responsibly" Mr. Nixon handled the Vietnam issue when he was in the opposition.

In outline, this is what happened: Throughout that mid-term campaign, Mr. Nixon had been bashing away at the President, sometimes for escalating the American involvement sometimes for refusing to go all-out to win.

When Johnson scheduled a summit meeting in Manila with Asian leaders on the war, Mr. Nixon asked: "Is this a quest for peace or a quest for votes?"

And when the Manila communiqué appeared, proposing mutual withdrawal of outside troops from South Vietnam six months after "the level of violence subsides," Mr. Nixon said, "Communist victory would most certainly be the result."

Enraged, Johnson struck back at a White House press conference, calling Nixon a "chronic campaigner . . . out talking about a conference that obviously he is not well prepared on or in."

Letters**Asian Blunder**

Chester Bowles' article "Blunder in South Asia" (IET Feb. 9) on the terrible problems that the Nixon administration has plunged American liberals into by treating so abrasively their tender democratic sensitivities is an excellent example of the mixture of unabashed prejudice, naivete, and plain stupidity that "liberals" over the world are prone to succumb to when confronted with the complex issues of the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent.

As a Pakistani, I am in no position, of course, to offer comment on the many-faceted analysis of Mr. Bowles' double concern: America's global strategy but I would like to raise one or two doubts of my own about the excessively simplistic

notion that he has put forth about India and Pakistan which less accomplished readers might find useful to be made aware of. One, it is surely an absurdity to look at recent events in the subcontinent as a battle between secular democracy and bigoted religious dictatorship. These are labels, as most labels, give an inaccurate account of the goods they are supposed to describe. Even a casual look at the record book would show India's performance as a secular democracy has left a great deal to be desired and Pakistan's consistent inability to live up to the standards of its numerous critics as a religious dictatorship. Here perhaps it should be mentioned that it is not the principle of a religious state that so irritated Mr. Bowles but merely Pakistan's pretension of it because Mr. Bowles' avowed preference for secular democracy has not in the past prevented him from singing the praises of Israel. Two, the ultimate logic of Mr. Bowles' plume would appear to justify that a secular democracy it imposes whatever conditions it deems appropriate on its less secular and less democratic neighbours, including armed invasion. Would this principle not explain America's intervention in Vietnam?

SHAKID AHMED.

Rotterdam.

Ulster Issue

The IET of Feb. 12-13 carried a letter from Arnold Eastman of Thornton Heath, England, the thrust of which was to remind us that Northern Ireland is British.

Dear we remind Mr. Eastman that the American colonies, India, southern Ireland and many other geographical areas were once under the whip of British domination? The lines that say that any part of Ireland is British belong to a ghost of a former country.

At the present rate that the British are losing world real estate and respect, Mr. Eastman would do well to check the outer defenses of Thornton Heath.

THOMAS F. WELDON.

Paris.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairman: Katherine Graham
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
General Manager: André Bingu
George W. Baker, Managing Editor; Ray Koger, Assistant Managing Editor.

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Paris: Tel. 325-25-25. Tel. 325-25-26. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Miller.

Obituaries**Edgar Snow, 66, U.S. Writer
Esteemed by Mao and Chou**

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Edgar P. Snow, 66, the American journalist who was an expert on China, died of cancer early today in his Swiss residence in the village of Eysins, overlooking Lake Geneva.

Mr. Snow enjoyed the high regard of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders. It was the premier who disclosed early this month that Mr. Snow was suffering from cancer.

He made the disclosure when he told American visitors to Peking that a medical team had been sent by the Chinese government to the Swiss village to attend Mr. Snow.

Last week Mrs. Snow, the former Lois Wheeler, issued a statement that the Snow family was "deeply moved" by the Chinese government's action. Family friends said the medical team from Peking consisted of two doctors, a nurse and Dr. George Hatem, a long-time resident of Lebanon of Lebanese origin.

However, Mr. Snow's illness was already irreversible, and the doctors concentrated on making him as comfortable as possible.

Friends say that last year Mr. Snow underwent acupuncture treatment in Lausanne for back pains.

He underwent major Western-style surgery in December, also in Lausanne, at which time his spleen was removed.

The Chinese doctors sent from Peking did not use acupuncture, according to friends of the Snow family.

Mr. Snow had been scheduled to cover the visit to Peking of President Nixon for a U.S. magazine.

In addition to Mrs. Snow, at the writer's bedside at his death were the Snow children—daughter Stan, 26, and son Christopher, 18.

Friendly Personage

Among China hands, Edgar Snow occupied a special place as the one American journalist with access to the leaders of the People's Republic, who regarded him as "a friendly personage." It was a friendship that went back to the middle 1930s when he made the acquaintance of Mao Tse-tung. Chou En-lai, Lin Piao and other Communist leaders in their redoubt in Yenan and reported on their activities.

Mr. Snow was in China early in 1931 for a series of interviews. In one of them Premier Chou dropped the hint that his country might be willing to talk with the United States. "The door is open," the premier told Mr. Snow. The remark was eventually picked up by the White House, with the result that President Nixon arranged to visit Peking.

The Chinese further displayed their respect for Mr. Snow by inviting him to stand atop the Temple Gate in Peking with Chairman Mao. This did not signify that Mr. Snow agreed with Chinese doctrine, but rather that the Chinese thought him a fair and sensitive reporter of mainland moods and events.

Based on Two Books

Mr. Snow's reputation in the West was based on two books—"Red Star Over China," first published in 1937 and revised and reissued in 1969, and "The Other Side of the River: Red China Today" published in 1962.

"Red Star Over China" was the first report in depth on the Chinese Communists, then widely regarded as a negligible factor in Chinese politics. After walking across the broken hills of Shensi in 1936, Mr. Snow entered a straggling village just south of the Great Wall and met parts of the Red Army that had just concluded the historic "Long March" from southern China to a new haven.

Mr. Snow reported with exuberance how the insurgents were sustained by discipline, idealism and political theory. He recounted Chairman Mao's version of his career until then and he related the Communist program of that moment. He also suggested that the Mao policies of rooting out feudalism, corruption and backwardness in the countryside enjoyed substantial support.

Equally important, Mr. Snow demonstrated that the Communists were a formidable nationalist and anti-Japanese force, and not the bandits depicted by Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the nominal government of China.

"The Other Side of the River" contained Mr. Snow's impressions of the new society in China as he saw it in 1960-61 years after the revolution was proclaimed. Conceding the existence of some serious technological shortcomings, he found China to have made considerable progress toward improving the quality of life in major spheres.

Defends His Work

Because Mr. Snow's reportage was sometimes at odds with the opinions of China-watchers in Hong Kong and elsewhere, he was often accused of being an apologist for the regime. In an interview at his home in Switzerland three years ago, he stoutly denied that he was either an apologist or a propagandist. "I have reported only what I have seen or what I have obtained from reliable sources," the gray-haired journalist said, adding:

"I lived in China for a dozen years. I speak Chinese, I have great empathy for the Chinese people. My function as a journalist has been to reflect what I know. And this has clashed with some so-called experts who have preconceived opinions about what China ought to be or who can't believe any good at all of the Chinese Communists. Need-

less to say, I am not a Communist."

Outwardly a peppery man who did not suffer fools, Mr. Snow was a joyful companion in informal moments. He was full of tales of his adventures which were much prized by his friends. These friends—and they included fellow journalists and Sinologists—valued him both as a source of information on China and for his enterprise as a reporter. His Swiss home, a converted farmhouse in the hills above Lausanne, was often a gathering place for visitors.

Born in Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1905, Edgar Parks Snow was the son of James and Anna Edelman Snow. He attended school in Kansas City and college at the University of Missouri. In his spare time he was a harvest hand and a railway worker. With an itch to travel and a conviction that he could write, he went East to the Columbia School of Journalism, graduating in 1927.

Enters a Larger World

From there he struck out into a larger world. He went first to Central America, then to Hawaii, supporting himself by free-lance writing for newspapers and magazines. By the end of 1928, he had written his way to Shanghai, intending to remain there only a few weeks. But he found that he liked the Chinese and so he remained in China for 12 years.

His first job there was as an assistant editor of the China Weekly Review. A year later he explored China and Manchuria, and produced a series of guidebooks. Shortly afterward, as a special correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, he wrote eye-witness accounts of the Northwest famine, in which more than 2 million people perished. In 1929 and 1930, as a writer for the Chicago Tribune, he covered the Chinese-Russian hostilities in Manchuria.

His appetite for adventure unsated, he organized a caravan and crossed southwestern China, traveling through Yunnan Province, a mountainous and bandit-ridden territory, and into Upper Burma and India. He was again in India to interview Mahatma K. Gandhi and covered news throughout Southeast Asia.

After publishing his first book, "The Far Eastern Front," in 1933, he became more or less settled down in Peking as a writer for the Saturday Evening Post Fortune and Look and as a correspondent for the New York Sun and the Daily Herald in London. He also taught at Yenching University. All the while he was bearing about the Chinese Communists and it bothered his reporter instincts that no one knew much about them in a factual way, certainly no Westerner.

A World Scoop

"In all these years the Reds have been in action no foreign newspaper man, practically no foreigner at all, has penetrated into these Red-controlled regions," he said. "If—get through—it will be a world scoop."

Mr. Snow did get through. One of the things that helped him was that he was not a trench-coated, hard-hitting correspondent, but a curly-haired, good-looking, industrious and comparatively mild journalist who had learned how to win the confidence of the Chinese. His accounts of the Chinese Communists, appearing first as newspaper and magazine articles, made his reputation. Among other things, the Saturday Evening Post hired him as an associate editor.

From hindsight, his reportage from China was prescient. He predicted that Japan's military success in Manchuria in the early 1930s would prove fatal to Western prestige in the Orient. And he foreseen that the whole colonial system would be challenged in a war for the domination of East Asia. "The Battle for Asia," published in 1941, contained many of his on-the-spot observations.

After World War II, Mr. Snow was back in the United States as a writer and lecturer. He returned to China in 1950, 1955 and, for the last time, in 1967.

His final book, "The Long Revolution," to be published shortly, concerns his observations during his last trip to China.

Mr. Snow's first wife, who wrote under the name of Nyra Wales, they were divorced in 1943 after 17 years of marriage. He married Miss Wheeler, stage and film actress, in 1949.

—ALDEN WHITMAN.

Morris Watson

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Morris Watson, 71, an early organizer of the Newspaper Guild, whose test case established the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act, died Saturday of cancer.

Mr. Watson was dismissed by the Associated Press in 1935 on the ground that his work was "unatisfactory," but the National Labor Relations Board, and later the Supreme Court, denied that the real reason lay in his activities in organizing the American Newspaper Guild, now known as the Newspaper Guild.

In a case that went on for two years, Mr. Watson, a reporter, was reinstated to his job in 1937 (he left soon afterward) and collected damages. The Associated Press lost its argument that freedom of the press would be violated if the law regulated who could be dismissed and why.

Moreover, the case allowed the Supreme Court to rule on the Wagner Act, officially known as the National Labor Relations Act, which in effect legitimized unions. Mr. Watson's life was centered



United Press International
ACROSS THE YEARS—Writer Edgar Snow in the library of his home in Eysins last October. The photograph of Mao Tse-tung was made in 1936, about the time they met.

Dorothy Kenyon

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—

Dorothy Kenyon, 63, a former justice of the New York Municipal Court and a leader in the struggle for women's rights and social reform for more than half a century, died Saturday at her home here.

New York City

Judge Kenyon remained an

outspoken and witty advocate of leftist and labor causes and his dismissal by the Associated Press hardly put a dent in his devotion to them.

One of the earliest directors of the American Civil Liberties Union and long an activist in liberal causes, she was accused in 1950 by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of having been affiliated with as least 28 Communist-front organizations.

Miss Kenyon, in her direct way, called McCarthy "an unmitigated liar," and "a coward to take shelter in the cloak of congressional immunity." Before a Senate subcommittee, she denied "any connection of any kind with Communism or its adherents."

Arpad Sandoz

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—

Arpad Sandoz, 75, a leading piano

accompanist here and abroad, died Thursday in Budapest.

Mr. Sandoz had been an accompanist of Jascha Heifetz, Lily Pons and other celebrated artists. Also a private operatic coach, he retired four years ago after injuring a arm in an accident. He returned to his native Budapest two years ago.

Jer Last

LAREN, the Netherlands, Feb.

15 (AP).—Author, poet, artist and sinologist Josias Carolus Franciscus (Jer) Last, 74, died here today.

Mr. Last had traveled widely.

He was perhaps best known for his knowledge of Chinese and Japanese literature and philosophy.

Declares on TV He Paid Income Taxes**Chaban-Delmas Assails 'Political Maneuver'**

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, in a fight for his political life,

told a national television audience tonight that he had paid income taxes from 1966 to 1970 and that the attacks against him over the last weeks were "a political maneuver to discredit me and keep me from doing my job."

Appearing in a situation that was being widely compared here to that of Richard Nixon before his famous "Checkers" speech of 1962, Mr. Chaban-Delmas did something that few French officials have ever done—he revealed his private affairs publicly.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas has been severely criticized over the last few weeks in the pages of Le Canard Enchaine, a satirical weekly that somehow gained possession of the prime minister's tax returns. The first publication, last November, revealed that he had paid an income tax of 16,806 francs in 1971. But last month, the Canard published his tax returns from 1966 through 1969, which revealed that during these four years he had paid nothing thanks to a complicated

dividend tax credit that was introduced in 1966 to stimulate the Paris stock exchange.

Tonight, the prime minister simply denied the charges, though the Canard had published the visual evidence. "It is pure and simple invention," he said; adding that during these years, though exempt from paying any tax on his salary as president of the National Assembly, he had paid 75,892 francs in income taxes without saying on what income.

He was asked by an interviewer to list his possessions and named a family house in southwest France, a Paris apartment, a house in the Basque country and an apartment which he is buying in Bordeaux.

He said nothing, however, about his stock interests or what has been called his "hidden fortune," even though it was presumably through his stock assets that he was able to obtain the dividend credits, the so-called *avoir fiscal*, which would have reduced his tax payments to nothing, as the Canard charged.

But after these opening details, which were far less complete than Mr. Nixon's revelations in 1969 after he had been accused of receiving secret campaign funds, Mr. Chaban-Delmas quickly switched into more general terrain. Taking the same line of attack as Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who went on television last week to defend the tax laws, the prime minister said that the personal attacks against him were undermining French democracy.

The report, which quoted unidentified diplomatic sources, said the Soviet attack had been expelled from Romania, though the Soviet ambassador to Bucharest had been in touch with Mr. Manescu yesterday.

The Romanian spokesman said

an official comment from Bucharest on the matter might be made by tomorrow.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman in Vienna declined to comment, saying only, "If you want to find the truth about this, you had better trust the person who thought it up."

In London, diplomatic sources said there had been rumors for some time in Bucharest that Gen. Sebe had been arrested, and rumors about his fate had circulated in Romania before last Christmas, but these had not been confirmed.

The general, a former commander of the Bucharest garrison here Jan. 28-Feb. 4, the council failed to take action on Rhodesia because of a British veto of a resolution asking Britain to scrap last November's settlement proposal with Rhodesia.

The two questions will be considered within a general assessment of the results of the UN Security Council's special session

here Jan. 28-Feb. 4. The council failed to take action on Rhodesia because of a British veto of a resolution asking Britain to scrap last November's settlement proposal with Rhodesia.

Mr. Tell, linking the Rhodesian problem to "the whole process of decolonization in southern Africa," said: "When the settlement proposals are examined" they show that the British Conservative government has sacrificed the interests of 5 million Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) Africans by delivering them bound hand and foot to 200,000 white Rhodesian settlers.

In a case that went on for two years, Mr. Watson, a reporter, was reinstated to his job in 1937 (he left soon afterward) and collected damages. The Associated Press lost its argument that freedom of the press would be violated if the law regulated who could be dismissed and why.

Moreover, the case allowed the Supreme Court to rule on the Wagner Act, officially known as the National Labor Relations Act, which in effect legitimized unions. Mr. Watson's life was centered

5 Dead; 9 Lost Favoring Private Project**In Collision in Hamburg Port For Intergovernment Satellite Workers' Boat Sinks**

After Hitting Ferry

HAMBURG, Feb. 15 (Reuters).

Five port workers were killed and nine are missing, presumed drowned, following a dawn collision between a ferry and a launch in Hamburg harbor today, police said tonight.

The launch sank immediately after the collision.

Police said three of the 45 workers being taken to their jobs in the launch were known to have swum to safety through the ice-packed water. Twenty-eight were picked up by rescue vessels.

It was possible, but unlikely, that some of the nine missing had also saved themselves, police said.

Rescue workers, harbor police and firemen continued a daylight search for survivors.

When the accident happened,

the dock workers were on their way to unload a cargo vessel

delivering cereals to a Hamburg firm.

It was possible, but unlikely,

that some of the nine missing had also saved themselves, police said.

Police said three of the 45 workers being taken to their jobs in the launch were known to have swum to safety through the ice-packed water. Twenty-eight were picked up by rescue vessels.

It was possible, but unlikely,

that some of the nine missing had also saved themselves, police said.

Rescue workers, harbor police and firemen continued a daylight search for survivors.

When the accident happened,

the dock workers were on their way to unload a cargo vessel

delivering cereals to a Hamburg firm.

It was possible, but unlikely,

that some of the nine missing had also saved themselves, police said.

Rescue workers, harbor police and fire

PARIS THEATER

The Year's Longest Night

By Thomas Quinn Curries

PARIS, Feb. 15 (IHT).—According to the calendar, the longest night of the year is December 21. However, the longest night in the Paris theater this year is any night that the Volard-Roony company is acting René Ehnli's "Engin de Kopronime" at the Escale Pierre Cardin. Although in fact, the play is not abnormally long, the performance seems to outlast by several hours even O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" and "The Iceman Cometh."

Monotony sets in shortly after this clunky political travesty begins. In the form of a grandiose cartoon, here again is the decadent capitalistic world at bay.

Mayakovskiy's "Mystery-Bouffé" is having a belated and devastating influence on some French authors.

Retreating before encroaching Communism, several gaudy representatives of capitalism have fled to Iceland there to rant and rave. Among them, the Empress Eugénie of the title, a captain of industry, an intellectual humanist, a Christian humanist, an atomic scientist and a publicity agent.

Their values have crumbled and they are, in the Freudian phrase, hostile, being violently

anti-this and anti-that, blaming their downfall on almost anyone they can think of. As they cling hopelessly to their rotten traditions, they are occasionally visited by a messenger from Mao who pops out of a box, high on stage left, to utter stilted sayings, delivered with the rigid features and in the military, militant manner usually associated with movie Nazis. The messenger is pretty anti himself, displaying a scowling distaste for, among other things, the Mona Lisa of De Vinci.

The interminable harangues sound like a beery, sophomoric symposium. But to say that "Engin de Kopronime" is undergraduate would be unfair. The undergraduates of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell and many other universities have produced better and brighter shows.

A seasoned satirist is aware that such an offensive as is here attempted must travel on bally laughs, suspicion being the secret weapon. Ehnli's humorous sordid scenes are stale and strained. Having no good jokes, he might have borrowed from others to some advantage.

Roger Coggio is a theatrical soldier who has only one show, whatever the material. He is an actor who would benefit by a supporting cast of thousands. For more than a season, he played a dramatization of Gogol's "Diary of a Madman," turning the Petersburg clerk with a failing mind into a modern Frenchman going insane. He is now at the Théâtre de la Bruyère in Chekhov's doleful skit, "The Bad Effects of Tobacco," in which the reforming lecturer, going to pieces, launches into a confession of his dismal life. Also on the bill is Pirandello's "The Man With a Flower in His Mouth," in which a man with cancer resigns himself to his fate. Again, Coggio, for the most part, goes alone, has an enormous amount of charm and guts and penetratingly conveys the strengths and weaknesses of a little boy lost."

"The Love Suicide at Schefield Barracks," at the ANTA Theater, got a lukewarm review from Clive Barnes: "I only wish I liked the play as much as the sentiments. But the play takes a long time to say very little, carries unfilmed

lengths and leaves it there, and makes unduly portentious that normally visible dramatic vehicle, the military inquiry." An American general and his wife, who have lost a son in Vietnam, plan

René Ehnli
author of
"Eugénie
Kopronime."

ally entertains his keeper by doing a belly dance stark naked.

One rainy evening, a stranger seeks shelter in the establishment and he and his host have a long conversation. The intruder urges the slave to seek freedom and the discussion turns into a free-

for-all. The authors seem to enjoy their gabbles and Jean-Claude Bois as the captive pantomimes ably.

The play is called "Angel" and "minors are cautioned not to see it." But why? It is only likely to interest those under 16.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"Dylan," the revival of a play by Sidney Michaels, got a favorable review from Clive Barnes: "What emerges from this play is the classic portrait of the artist as old dog, his teeth falling out before their time, baying desolately at the failure of his moon. The play is competent, enjoyable and well-written, not least when it is embellished with some of Thomas's own writing. The staging by Lee D. Sankovich was very well done. The acting was also first rate. Will Eare, as Dylan, has an enormous amount of charm and guts and penetratingly conveyed the strengths and weaknesses of a little boy lost."

"The Love Suicide at Schefield Barracks," at the ANTA Theater, got a lukewarm review from Clive Barnes: "I only wish I liked the play as much as the sentiments. But the play takes a long time to say very little, carries unfilmed

lengths and leaves it there, and makes unduly portentious that normally visible dramatic vehicle, the military inquiry." An American general and his wife, who have lost a son in Vietnam, plan

to kill a child of American-Russian parenthood in front of President Nixon and then commit suicide to protest the war. Barnes: "Only the very naives would believe that it would stop the war, and it is naives not so much of the general art of the playwright, Romulus Linney, who created him. We have to accept that a four-star general would not only be prepared to do such a thing in front of his President, but that he would have a wife crazy enough to join him, and that they would continue with their plans even after the President fails to make the trip; the child is resented, and the proceedings have descended into farce. Then we have to believe that the general will have left an executive order to his second in command to hold an informal, unstructured tribunal, and that the Army would permit such an inquiry to proceed. Generals and amilles are not like that—not even in movies."

"Marilyn," starring Jean-Claude Killy, is "superlative, suggesting both warmth and madness; and also that special reasonableness of the insane."

Films

"Snow Job," starring Jean-Claude Killy, isn't all bad, in Roger Greenspun's opinion. It "falls in such superfluous areas as writing, acting and directing," but offers "tips to aid you in your larger burglaries," as well as "surely the finest sliding snow job ever made." Canby's view, and "not only because I happen to share the Katans' political and moral concerns," is that Kasan is "still a first-rate director." Canby adds, "particularly of action, in this case four new young actors who possess the mystery and self-assurance of much more experienced performers. . . . (The actors) supply explanations that Chris Kanan was apparently too busy to develop."

"Bartleby," an adaptation by Anthony Friedman of Herman Melville's tale of Bartleby, the scrivener, succeeds, Roger Greenspun says, "in ways that some recent, more reverential adaptations of great books do not." Mr. Friedman, who also directed the movie, has moved the action from New York in the 1850s to London in the 1970s, changed Bartleby's occupation from copyist to bookkeeper and even "gone so far as to make him a point-of-view character, whereas for Melville it had been crucial that Bartleby never furnish the point of view." Greenspun says, "I cannot imagine a less appropriate treatment of 'Bartleby,' or one less likely to succeed. And yet his movie does very largely succeed." Paul Scofield as the "accountant" Bartleby's employer, is "very fine," according to Greenspun, and John Makinson's Bartleby is "a stunning job of acting."

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

writer in 1960—but the stage work based upon it is an examination of the author's mother, Naomi, and her developing paranoia, through her first confinement, and finally her last, when Allen, her younger son, has to have her committed to Bellevue. Ginsberg tells the story with restraint and dignity. But what is almost as interesting as the tone and content of the piece is its shape and structure. Robert Kalfin, the director, has tried to integrate video material with the live stage action, and it proves very successful. The acting is some of the best in New York today."

Marilyn" stars Jean-Claude Killy, the unwed mother of his baby, is threatened by two former buddies against whom he brought evidence of war crimes during their tour of duty in Vietnam. It "insists on saying too much about large issues when it should keep quiet and it's ambiguous when one has a right to expect explicit answers. Yet it is surely the finest sliding snow job ever made."

"Snow Job," starring Jean-Claude Killy, isn't all bad, in Roger Greenspun's opinion. It "falls in such superfluous areas as writing, acting and directing," but offers "tips to aid you in your larger burglaries," as well as "surely the finest sliding snow job ever made." Canby's view, and "not only because I happen to share the Katans' political and moral concerns," is that Kasan is "still a first-rate director." Canby adds, "particularly of action, in this case four new young actors who possess the mystery and self-assurance of much more experienced performers. . . . (The actors) supply explanations that Chris Kanan was apparently too busy to develop."

"The Jerusalem File," about strife in the Holy Land after the Six-Day War, was photographed by Raoul Coutard "with the serenity, success, and even 'coolness' of a technician," according to Clive Barnes. The Godard film, "Z," and some of the Godard films, "A.H. Weiler" says, however, "the importance of the issues and the character of its principals are, sadly enough, only shadowy footnotes to the sporadic shootings and Coutard's color photography. Essentially, it's a manhunt, 'despite Troy Kennedy Martin's script, which bristles with implications but cries for full explanations, and John Flynn's energetic direction.' Bruce Davidson and Nicol Williamson head the cast.

"Murder in the Rue Morgue," directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect, I much rather agree about it—what right is it as all what's wrong with it?" Vincent Canby says. The movie is about the ordeal of Bill Schmidt (James Woods), an ex-

"visitor," written by by Christopher Innes and directed by Gordon Hessler, based on the Edgar Allan Poe novel, "is the third to hit us at this Pote we know of." Howard Thompson writes, "And with all due respect to Bela Lugosi, Sidney Fox and that slobbering apes back in 1932, this is the most interesting, at least artistically." First, the critic says, "the ape gets short shrift." All that remains of the original, he says, "is the gimpick here is revenge, as a strange, cloaked figure from the past begins doing in former members of the acting troupe headed by Jason Robards." It's a "gorgeous eyeball in excellent color" under Gordon Hessler's "intelligent" direction.

"The Visitors," written by Chris Kanan and directed by his father, Eric Kanan, "repeatedly reminded me of Sam Peckinpah's more hamboysty 'Straw Dogs,' and although I don't think it ranks higher in any appreciable respect

Carli Warns on Eurodollar Growth**Could Jeopardize Currency Accord**

ZURICH, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Guido Carli, governor of the Banca d'Italia, asserted last night that uncontrolled growth of the Eurodollar market could wreck December's currency realignment.

In a speech at Zurich University, the head of Italy's central bank proposed that all industrial nations share responsibility for controlling the supply of Eurodollars.

He said the best way to do this is for government agencies to borrow directly in the Eurodollar market to reduce liquidity. If this proves unacceptable, he said, controls should be placed on those that lend Eurodollars.

Mr. Carli, considered one of Europe's foremost monetary theoreticians, argued that the supply of Eurodollars will not necessarily contract with an expected reduction in the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. Rather, the supply depends on many factors, including the so-called multiplier effect on the international banking system, he said.

Essentially, when Eurodollars are borrowed and converted into other currencies, the dollars are sometimes lent again, creating a multiple of loans. The Eurodollar pool is estimated to exceed \$50 billion, or more than the money supply of some European countries.

Speculative Attacks

Mr. Carli said that, although the range within which the dollar can fluctuate above and below its parity with other currencies was widened in the December realignment, the range is not sufficient to prevent speculative attacks on currencies financed in the Eurodollar market.

"The Eurodollar market can be used to put more pressure on currencies than the margins can withstand," he said.

He contended therefore that steps should be taken to reduce excess Eurodollar liquidity, presumably mostly by U.S. authorities. He noted that, when the U.S. Treasury borrowed in the Eurodollar market prior to last June, the effects were "positive."

But he cautioned that decisions to regulate Eurodollar liquidity should not be made by the United States alone. "International as well as national interests should be considered," he said.

If the pressure on the dollar

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rate for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 15, '72	Today	Previous
U.S. dollar	5.8250-53	5.8250-53
Belgian franc	43.725-875	43.811-873
Deutsche mark	3.1855-60	3.1855-60
Danish krone	6.9335-40	6.9365-70
Ecuador	27.12-28	28.18-29
Egypt	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
French franc	3.7825-30	3.7825-30
Guidf	3.7825-180	3.7825-180
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	587.20-70	586.20-80
French lira	620.00-00	620.00-00
Sw. krona	23.17-19	23.16-19
Greece	4.8025-35	4.8010-20
Swiss franc	3.8615-31	3.8687-03
Yen	304.03	304.03

We are pleased to announce that

Philippe Jordam

has joined our Swiss office as
Institutional Account Executive

Jas. H. Oliphant & Co.

Founded 1898
Members
New York Stock Exchange American Stock Exchange

New York • Los Angeles • Boston • Lausanne

FIRST SECURITY CAPITAL AND INCOME FUND N.V.

(Established in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles)

Notice of Further Extension of the Company's Offer to Purchase Debentures

Notice is hereby given that First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V. (the "Company") has further extended its offer to purchase up to 12,000 \$1,000 principal amount 7% Debentures due 1981, subject to the terms and conditions of the original offer published in this newspaper on January 7, 1972 except that the offer to purchase Capital Shares has not been extended and the offer to purchase Preference Shares has not been further extended.

The offer to purchase Debentures is further extended to 15:00 hours (Curaçao time) on February 21, 1972, subject to further extension at any time without prior notice.

The offer is further extended ONLY with respect to Debentures. The offer to purchase Capital Shares expired at 15:00 hours (Curaçao time) on January 31, 1972; the offer to purchase Preference Shares expired at 15:00 hours (Curaçao time) on February 14, 1972.

The Managing Director
Caribbean Management Company

February 14, 1972

Farmer are believed to have planted 35-36 million hectares with grain last autumn and current press reports indicate as much as 30 percent may suffer from winter kill this year.

Such a loss would require about 1.5-2 million tons of grain seed for resowing. Seed that would otherwise have been available for feeding livestock.

Normal winter grain crops, which supply 30 percent of the

DIAMONDS
Save 50% on single diamonds direct from the factory at wholesale prices
call: 18-28-83
or visit: SIDIAM
1505 Martini Center
15th Floor
9 a.m. daily till 6 p.m.
Saturday till 4 p.m.
1000 BRUSSELS
(Place Rogier).

Money Grows Faster at the BPP
because it works harder!

Deposit Account - 5 1/4% to 8 1/4%
Bank Deposit Bonds - up to 7%
Investment Plans in Swiss and foreign Funds
Other higher-yield investment possibilities

BANQUE DE PRÉTS
ET DE PARTICIPATIONS SA
Souscription: 154 Avenue
Sauvage, Tel. 02 38 87 02
Tél. 02 38 50 38 00
Head Office: 154 Avenue
Sauvage, Paris
Agency: Bruxelles
(Place Rogier).

JOHN LEWIS



Philippe Roche

Japan Gets Surplus in Its Payments**Balance in January Reverses Usual Trend**

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Japan had an estimated balance-of-payments surplus of \$200 million in January, an unusual development because for the past few years the country has been heavily in deficit during the first month of the year for seasonal reasons.

The positive figure announced today by the Finance Ministry compares with a \$309 million deficit in January, 1971, and a \$280 million deficit in the 1970 month. In December, normally a heavy surplus month, also for seasonal reasons, the country registered an inflow of \$330 million.

Exports rose to \$1.53 billion from \$1.2 billion in January, 1971.

Although the gain was 25 percent in terms of dollars, yen receipts were up only 8.1 percent from a year earlier because of the December revaluation, the ministry said.

Imports totaled \$1.36 billion, compared with \$1.23 billion a year earlier, an 11 percent gain in dollar terms, but a 3.7 percent decline in yen terms.

These figures resulted in a trade surplus of \$170 million, a sharp gain from the \$3 million net inflow in January, 1971.

\$250 Million Outflow

The ministry said the long-term capital account showed a net outflow of \$250 million compared with a \$180-million deficit a year earlier.

Transfer payments and invisibles showed a combined outflow of \$100 million in January, compared with a deficit of \$187 million a year earlier.

The short-term capital account plus errors and omissions registered an estimated surplus of \$40 million last month, compared with a net inflow of \$83 million in January, 1971.

The ministry did not give any special explanation for the overall payments surplus last month compared with the usual January deficit.

It appeared, however, that exports are still running strong despite the yen revaluation. Officials explained that this is largely because of the continuing recession here.

Imports, while showing a slight trend toward recovery compared with preceding months, are still relatively sluggish.

For all of last year, Japan's index of industrial production rose 5 percent, the smallest yearly gain since the 3.7 percent advance recorded in 1965. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported.

It warned that the long-term consequences of a very strong monetary expansion coupled with a downward drift in interest rates would be to increase the scope for price increases.

Abnormal Weather Harms Soviet Winter Grain Crops

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Agriculture, the only major sector of the Soviet economy that failed to meet last year's production quotas, is in trouble again. Farmers have been plagued this winter by their traditional enemy—the weather. There is either too much snow or not enough, or it is too cold or too warm.

The major victim is the winter grain crop in the European and Central Asian regions of the Soviet Union. Because of little snowfall, the normal protective snow cover has been reduced as much as 85 percent, exposing crops to penetrating frosts that freeze the ground and kill the grain.

Normally reticent about national economic headaches, the government-controlled press has reported in the past few days that abnormal January and February weather conditions have caused significant damage to winter grain and fruit crops.

The disclosures indicate that plans for a 190-million-ton grain crop this year have been seriously threatened by a winter kill that could match the disastrous 1968-1969 failure. At that time, 14 million planted hectares—out of a total of 40 million—were destroyed and required resowing. A hectare is about 2.5 acres.

Farmers are believed to have planted 35-36 million hectares with grain last autumn and current press reports indicate as much as 30 percent may suffer from winter kill this year.

Such a loss would require about 1.5-2 million tons of grain seed for resowing. Seed that would otherwise have been available for feeding livestock.

Normal winter grain crops, which supply 30 percent of the

The lack of snow could seriously affect grain exports. According to the latest figures released by the government, the Soviet Union exported more than \$10 million rubles worth of grain in 1970-1971, up \$7 million from the previous year. This is about 10 percent of the total grain output.

Normally reticent about national economic headaches, the government-controlled press has reported in the past few days that abnormal January and February weather conditions have caused significant damage to winter grain and fruit crops.

The disclosures indicate that plans for a 190-million-ton grain crop this year have been seriously threatened by a winter kill that could match the disastrous 1968-1969 failure. At that time, 14 million planted hectares—out of a total of 40 million—were destroyed and required resowing. A hectare is about 2.5 acres.

Farmers are believed to have planted 35-36 million hectares with grain last autumn and current press reports indicate as much as 30 percent may suffer from winter kill this year.

Such a loss would require about 1.5-2 million tons of grain seed for resowing. Seed that would otherwise have been available for feeding livestock.

Normal winter grain crops, which supply 30 percent of the

Glamours Aid Wall Street Price Rise

By Terry Robards

N.Y., Feb. 15 (CNW).—Led by glamour issues, New York Stock Exchange prices rebounded with vigor in early trading today, but then gave up many of their best gains near the close.

Volume totaled 17.37 million shares, up from yesterday's 15.84 million. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed with an increase of 2.61 to 314.51.

Today's morning rally was paced by glamour stocks. Apparently Polaroid's ability to shrug off the news of an earnings decline and move higher was interpreted bullish. The stock opened at 103 and shot quickly to 110, finally closing up 5 3/8 to 108 1/2.

Although the company reported a modest earnings dip from \$2.01 a share in 1970 to \$1.86 for last year, this was no surprise. Polaroid's costs have risen sharply in connection with research and development on new products and the introduction of at least three new cameras.

Other higher-dividends that caught fire were Walt Disney, Honeywell, Kamas, Sylvania, Burroughs, Xerox, Nek and Motorola, all with gains of at least 3 points. Baugh & Lomb was up 4 1/2 at its best level, but incurred profit-taking and closed down 3 1/2 at 176 1/4.

Levi's Furniture zigzagged through another erratic session, closing unchanged at 135 1/4 after running ahead 4 5/8 in the early hours. A brokerage firm was understood to have arranged a meeting between Levi's management and the financial press for next Wednesday.

The exchange's price index finished ahead 0.08 at 27.52. In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index climbed 0.06 to end the session at 130.90.

In the OTC market, NASDAQ advances included Rank, 26 7/8, up 1/2; Hardie Food, 24 1/4, up 3/8;

But Bouncy Start Fades Near Bell

Photon, 14 3/4, up 3/8, and Chubb Corp., 14 1/8, off 1/8.

Turnover on the Amex expanded to 5.81 million shares from 5.04 million shares yesterday. Turnover in the counter market rose to 9.74 million shares from 8.89 million shares.

On the bond market corporates managed to hold onto most of their early gains, despite reportedly slow sales progress on the day's major new offering. Governments were steady in quiet trading, posting but scattered gains.

U.S. Output Rises 0.3%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production in January rose 0.3 percent, thus lagging behind the downward-revised December increase of 0.6 percent, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The January index was 2.5 percent above a year earlier but was still 3.6 percent below the 1969 high.

The Fed reported that output of home goods and consumer durables rose to new highs while business equipment was about unchanged.

Auto assemblies declined 6 percent in January to an annual rate of 8.1 million units.

Survey Reveals Multinationals Aiding Economy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Chamber of Commerce reported yesterday that large multinational corporations have been increasing their U.S. employment much more rapidly than the national average.

The chamber released results of a six-month survey which, it said, refutes charges being made by the AFL-CIO that U.S. multinational firms are exporting U.S. jobs, reducing exports and flooding the United States with imports.

Along with the survey, the chamber distributed leaflets attacking the Burke-Hartley bill, which would impose import quotas on many products and curtail the tax advantages of American firms operating abroad.

The 121 firms which supplied comparative employment figures had 2.5 million domestic employees in 1960 and 3.27 million in 1970.

"Domestic employment of these firms increased by 31.1 percent, whereas the national average rate of increase for the same period was only 12.3 percent."

It also said that multinational corporations "increased exports by 10 percent between 1960 and 1970, while the national average grew by only 5.3 percent," and "less than 10 percent of overseas production is imported into the United States."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**BASF Says Sales, Profits Pick Up**

BASF-Aulin- und Soda-Fabrik says sales and profits over the past three months have picked up considerably and are well above expectations. The profits squeeze, which cut the chemical group's net to 288 million deutsche marks in 1970 from 401 million the previous year, appears to have ended, and could well be reversed, itself, BASF officials report. Despite this, and in order to build up reserves, the 1971 dividend will be "cut considerably," they add. Group and parent company turnover rose about 7 percent last

P
E
A
N
U
T
SR
I
P
K
I
R
Y

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When an opponent passes his partner's one bid, one can often "balance" with a moderate hand, since the fourth is marked with some strength. However many players overbalance and fall flat on their faces.

Certain factors should discourage a player from balancing. Length in the opponent's suit is one of them: Jxx or worse is a very bad holding. Even more dangerous is a shortage in an unbid major: If you reopen the bidding, somebody will bid that major, and whether or not it is your partner you will not be happy.

On the diagrammed deal West disregarded both warnings and helped his opponents reach a good game contract.

South passed North's one-spade open. He willingly would have responded one heart to a minor-suit opening, but could not find any satisfactory response to one spade.

Two specialized conventions could have helped him: forcing one no-trump response, or preemptive jump shift responses. But South was not using either of these conventions, so he passed, hoping West would come to the rescue by reopening the bidding.

West did. Despite his bad spade holding and the danger the heart suit represented, he balanced with two clubs. South was a happy man. He not only showed his eight-card suit, but showed it at the three-level. Since he had already shown that his hand was very weak, this bold enthusiasm could only mean an exceptionally long suit.

North raised to four hearts, relying on his heart honors and his well-placed club King to make 10 tricks. The contract was a good one, although it could have been defeated as East held two crucial cards.

The opening lead was the diamond king. East played the three, doing his best to discourage a diamond continuation since he wanted a club shift.

However West assumed, for no good reason, that South was holding up the diamond ace.

When he continued diamonds, South was home. He ruffed, cashed the spade king, led to the heart ace and discarded two club losers on the high spades in dummy. The heart king and the club ace eventually gave the defense two more tricks.

West should have realized that a club shift was necessary at the second trick. As South had passed one spade, he could not have two aces and was unlikely to have even one: if he held the diamond ace, as West supposed, East must have the club ace.

NORTH (D)

♦ A0874
♦ A0
♦ 8765
♦ K9

WEST

♦ 353
♦ 8
♦ KQ1
♦ QJ10852

EAST

♦ 10962
♦ K10
♦ A10943
♦ A3

SOUTH

♦ K
♦ 39765432
♦ 2
♦ 764

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

Solution to Previous Puzzles

PIAKIES WHIAN COLE
AWARE AWARE RANI
HALAR SPINNAKER
EYELASHES AVERT
CLEANS TENTH
BLAS REBOAT
ROCKSALT IMARET
ACHNE EVAZIMATIVE
THENCE AMBROSIA
SODA PELL
LEASE PARADE
ALTAR THEREGANT
CHAIN MAIL MARIE
TILLIE VELA MOZONE
TIRES LESE SEMAN

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass Pass 2 ♦

Pass 3 ♦ Pass

4 ♦ Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



TOMMY'S FOLKS PLAYED A DIRTY TRICK ON HIM! INSTEAD OF A BABY BROTHER, THEY BROUGHT HIM TWO SISTERS!

JUMBLE — That scrambled word game
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIGUT

DETOUR

NEMOD

LABERV

CRAIPY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Play for points
Answer tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: NAVAL GIVEN DEPUTY GLOBAL

Answers sometimes goes around to provide comfort—A BANDAGE

BOOKS

HOW SHE DIED

By Helen Yglesias. Houghton Mifflin. 338 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

VERY odd. After finishing Helen Yglesias's first novel, the Houghton-Mifflin-Literary-Fellowship-Award-winning "How She Died," my first impulse was to put it aside and forget it as quickly as possible. It had aroused any number of unpleasant feelings in me—revulsion at the dying heroine's cancer, exasperation with her friends' disorganized attempts to help her, frustration over everyone's inability to cope, annoyance at the story's refusal to soar above the muddled heads of its characters—and my inclination was to dismiss the whole business as a bad piece of work. But as I tried to put the book away, I was troubled by an unusual feeling that it was not the author's lack of skill or the failure of her imagination that had alienated me; it was the people themselves and the conditions of their lives. And as time passed, the novel smoldered in my memory like a bursa, growing more painful even as it began to heal.

Which means that this is not simply a case of a bad novel. What then? Let me try to untangle the web of unpleasant associations that it has spun. Mary Moody Schwartz is dying of cancer at the age of 26. We meet her in the hospital just after she has had a breast removed; she does not know how sick she is; her husband, her doctors, and her friends are determined to reassure her. But she has the smell of death about her, and when the narrative shifts from her point of view to that of her best friend, Jean, we learn the truth that she is fatally ill.

Is that the trouble with the book? Is it that one doesn't want to spend the next 300-odd pages watching a woman die? Is it that the prospect is too horrific to endure outside the story? Not exactly, because Mary's husband, Matt, shares this point of view: He is too terrified by Mary's coming ordeal, especially when her mental condition begins to deteriorate and she appears headed for a "schizophrenic episode." Matt seems to be present in the story to act out the reader's most shameful impulses—to run from his dying wife and his children and his invalid mother-in-law. So he would seem to be our safety valve.

Except that we do not see things from Matt's point of view. Most of the novel is narrated by Jean. And it is to Jean that Matt turns in his desperation so that when he misses her as well, alternating sleeping with her and shutting her out of his life, we find it difficult to sympathize with him, or to endure his suffering.

Well then, what about Jean? She is conspicuously sympathetic. She appears to be a safe rock from which to view a sordid mess without having one's face rubbed in it. Yes, but Jean is too sympathetic. Like Griselda the cow, she

And I guess the more she hangs in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly hinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!"

"fadout"—"changed for life." Perhaps the "pushing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly hinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!"

"fadout"—"changed for life." Perhaps the "pushing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

And I guess the more she hangs

in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly hinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!"

"fadout"—"changed for life." Perhaps the "pushing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

Well then, what about Jean? She is conspicuously sympathetic. She appears to be a safe rock from which to view a sordid mess without having one's face rubbed in it. Yes, but Jean is too sympathetic. Like Griselda the cow, she

And I guess the more she hangs

in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly hinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!"

"fadout"—"changed for life." Perhaps the "pushing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

Well then, what about Jean? She is conspicuously sympathetic. She appears to be a safe rock from which to view a sordid mess without having one's face rubbed in it. Yes, but Jean is too sympathetic. Like Griselda the cow, she

And I guess the more she hangs

in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly hinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!"

"fadout"—"changed for life." Perhaps the "pushing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

Well then, what about Jean? She is conspicuously sympathetic. She appears to be a safe rock from which to view a sordid mess without having one's face rubbed in it. Yes, but Jean is too sympathetic. Like Griselda the cow, she

And I guess the more she hangs

in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly hinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!"

"fadout"—"changed for life." Perhaps the "pushing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

Well then, what about Jean? She is conspicuously sympathetic. She appears to be a safe rock from which to view a sordid mess without having one's face rubbed in it. Yes, but Jean is too sympathetic. Like Griselda the cow, she

And I guess the more she hangs

in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly hinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!"

"fadout"—"changed for life." Perhaps the "pushing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

Well then, what about Jean? She is conspicuously sympathetic. She appears to be a safe rock from which to view a sordid mess without having one's face rubbed in it. Yes, but Jean is too sympathetic. Like Griselda the cow, she

And I guess the more she hangs

in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly hinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!"

"fadout"—"changed for life." Perhaps the "pushing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

Well then, what about Jean? She is conspicuously sympathetic. She appears to be a safe rock from which to view a sordid mess without having one's face rubbed in it. Yes, but Jean is too sympathetic. Like Griselda the cow, she

And I guess the more she hangs

in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly hinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!"

"fadout"—"changed for life." Perhaps the "pushing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

Well then, what about Jean? She is conspicuously sympathetic. She appears to be a safe rock from which to view a sordid mess without having one's face rubbed in it. Yes, but Jean is too sympathetic. Like Griselda the cow, she

And I guess the more she hangs

in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly hinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!"

"fadout"—"changed for life." Perhaps the "pushing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

Well then, what about Jean? She is conspicuously sympathetic. She appears to be

Schranz Announces Retirement

Says FIS Broke Title Promise

From W.H. Dispatches
VIENNA, Feb. 15.—Two weeks ago, the International Olympic Committee barred Karl Schranz from the Winter Olympics. Last week, the Federation Internationale de Ski said it would not hold a world championship just for him and this week, Schranz retired.

In a letter to Karl-Heinz Kles, president of the Austrian Ski Federation, Schranz, at 32 one of the oldest and most successful skiers ever, said he retired because of unfair treatment and broken promises.

Schranz twice won the World Cup and won three world championships but never an Olympic gold medal.

He was disqualified by the IOC shortly before the Sapporo Games because of his alleged involvement in advertising.

Schranz said in the letter, which was revealed today, that despite the "war of nerves" in the pre-Olympic races in Europe, "I did not knock under and went to Sapporo. After all, with all the racing successes, I had been denied Olympic victory."

The skier said that he counted on an earlier promise by FIS to hold separate world championships "as certain compensation for Sapporo."

"This promise was repeated several times to me personally by FIS president (Grafe) Hodler. And then this came to nothing again," the letter said.

Schranz charged "such hatching of plots, such stress cannot be expected to be endured by a racing competitor. In addition, this cannot be conducive to ski sports as a whole. Calm must return to this sport, and a scandinavian climate must prevail. So, I stop it and won't participate in this year's World Cup races."

Unfriendly Welcome

VIENNA, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Austria's Winter Olympic team, including skating gold medalist Trudi Schubis, returned home today—and was booted by a small crowd at the airport.

The reception was a far cry from the thousands of Austrians who turned out last Wednesday to cheer the return of Karl Schranz.

Police cordoned off the airliner landing the team home and refused to allow photographers or the crowd to come near.

Mrs. Schubis brought back the only Olympic gold medal to Austria, one of the leading winter sports nations of the world. The Austrian Alpine skiing team, which has received most of the criticism here, missed the "homecoming" as it flew directly to North America for World Cup races.

New York Team in WHA Drafts Black Players

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The prospect of New York getting its first black hockey player, as well as three of the most prized non-white players in Canada, was sealed yesterday by Richard Goss, the frustrated Ranger fan to become the owner of the New York Raiders of the World Hockey Association.

The Raiders will try to appeal New York's black population, maybe drafting Alton White, one of two professional black hockey stars competing in the United States. White, a former Ranger in hand, is with Providence of the American League. The other black is Willie O'Ree of a Diego of the Western League, played briefly with the Boston Bruins, and is believed to be the only black in NHL history. Both right wings.

Wood said his battle plan had failed the Raiders to "pull the top of the draft" in the WHA's stand meetings in Anaheim, Calif.

Each of the other 11 teams had drafted a "prohibited list" of players they desired. In almost every case the list contained no National Hockey League stars who were unlikely to jump to the new league.

Abrams also criticized the Russians' decision to allow Yevgeny Arshakov, the world's top-rated half-miler, to work his way into shape at the expense of American meet promoters.

Arshakov, unbeaten in his

United Press International
U.S. Olympic speed skaters Dianne Holm, left, and Anne Henning, each a gold medal winner, hold trophies given to them by Chicago Mayor Richard Daley.

U.S. Speed Skaters Are Talk of the Town

By Andrew H. Malcolm
NORTHBROOK, Ill., Feb. 15 (NYT).—It was a beautiful bright sunny day here today. But that didn't go over too well with some of the local residents. "The sun is killing the ice. It'd be lousy skating," said one of the town's 27,000 residents. "The sun is killing the ice. It'd be lousy skating,"

said Mrs. Adsit added. "Northbrook is still very friendly and very child-oriented. You don't see parents dropping their children off to skate; they come too."

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away, the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink
"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Loftstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons in over 1,400 enroll in each 10-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 5 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 5), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that sad day in May when the indoor ice goes away,

the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little Leagues take to their

floodlit baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is in short,

Observer

White Housekeeping

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Dear Spiro: Have stepped out for a while. Over to China for a few days to see Chou and Mao and that strange bunch of Communists. Remember? I told you about it several weeks ago. Anyhow, would you be a real pal and keep an eye on the White House while I'm out? If you get hungry, all you have to do is pick up the telephone and tell the operator you want to order some food. Same thing if you want to go out. Get the operator and say "I want to go out."

She'll say something like, "Do you want to go bowling, or do you want to go to the Azores to see Pompepidou, or what?" The thing is, Spiro, she has to know whether to order the limousine or the helicopter or one of the big jets, so don't tell her it's none of her business where you want to go. She is just trying to be helpful.

Now about using my desk... When you sit down at the desk, you'll see a lot of buttons. Whatever you do—and I really mean it, old buddy—don't push any of those buttons. Okay?

I mean, really, Spiro, keep your fingers off the buttons okay? We don't want to have any nuclear mistakes. On second thought, it might be a good idea if you didn't use my desk. Get the White House operator and ask her to have somebody set you up a little desk of your own by the window.

About the hot line: If the hot line rings, pick it up and say, "Hello,ouch, Gospodin. Have you got bad news for me?" If the voice on the other end says "Nyet," you can quit worrying, because they are just playing around again. If the voice says, "Da," you've got a problem.

The best thing is to see if you can get hold of Mel Laird. Also, it might be a good idea to go to the air-raid shelter.

Oh, almost forgot Congress. There's a Congress going on at the Capitol. A Congress is a big swarm of Democrats who are running for president. Whatever you do, don't let them into the



Baker

White House. They have places of their own.

If they insist on coming right on into the White House, just get hold of the operator and tell her the Democrats are giving her trouble, and she'll find someone to remove them.

Incidentally, Spiro—Congress loves to get messages from the White House. It makes them feel important, as though somebody still needs them. If you've got some spare time, send them a White House message.

If you want to send a message to Congress, all you have to do is get the White House operator and tell her what you have in mind, and she will send in some message-to-Congress writers.

I can't think of much else that might go wrong before I get back, although there's a possibility that certain fast-buck roofing contractor will drop by and give you that line about how he was working in the neighborhood and just happened to see some loose shingles around the White House chimneys and thinks you ought to have him go up there and see if you don't need some roof work done. What he does then is go up there wearing hobnailed boots and kick holes through the tarpaper, which I then have to pay him to patch up. If this character takes advantage of my absence to show up, just pick up the phone and get the White House operator.

That's about all I can think of, Spiro, except don't let any nipples in.

You don't have to worry about any routine foreign crises. If you get a sudden crisis, the National Security Council will meet and tell you what to do. Of course, you don't have to accept their advice. If you're in doubt about whether to do it their way or not, get hold of the White House operator and tell her your problem and she'll work it out for you.

Last thing: "What do I do if I pick up the phone and the operator isn't there?" you're going to ask. Don't worry about it, Spiro, believe me, I've lived with the same question for three years now, and I can assure you the operator is always there, always.

See you on the telly,

DICK

.

Putting the Accent on Journalism

By Waverley Root

PARIS (UPI).—In the year 1930, when I was a freshman in college, I was led into a large room filled with desks surrounded by typewriters on the premises of the Boston Telegram, a daily devoted chiefly to divining how the ponies would run on the morrow. My guide pointed to one of the desks. "That's your typewriter," he said. This completed my journalistic education.

Nowadays, I am told, there exist institutions known as schools of journalism which go a trifle more thoroughly into the subject. I suppose they have departments on foreign correspondence. I would suggest to any such, if they have not already thought of it, that they create Chairmen on Accents.

The accent is the bane of English language newspapermen working abroad. My own worst tangle with this problem occurred when it fell to me to produce a magazine supplement on Czechoslovakia for the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune. This apparently routine assignment (we put out such supplements about once a month) turned out to be dogged by two redoubtable obstacles, stamp and accents.

Czechoslovakia had just issued a new set of pictorial postage stamps of which it was proud. The Czech officials with whom we were dealing wanted them reproduced in the supplement. This seemed a simple matter; but unfortunately everybody in the Chicago Tribune business office, which handled the incoming mail, collected stamps. Over a period of weeks, sets of stamps were mailed to me from Prague in quantities which must have begged the postal administration. None of them reached me. The problem was finally solved by sending a set by the diplomatic pouch. A messenger was then dispatched from the Czech Legation, with orders to hand the stamps to me personally. The stamps never came back from the engraving room, but that didn't matter. We had our pictures.

Accents were more complicated. The Czech language possesses the most fiendish set of accents in existence. They fall not

Or, how Harper's won the battle of the cedilla, but lost the war over a circumflex...

only on vowels, as in well behaved languages, but also on letters like C, N, R, S, T and Z. Some of them are of peculiar shapes—inverted caret, little O's (as in Swedish), commas. The Czech government, which was, of course, paying for the supplement, far from being ashamed of this situation, was jealous of its accents. It wanted them in and it wanted them right.

The accents did not exist on our linotypes, of course, and after a good deal of sketching, it appeared that they did not exist among any linotype mats (the little molds from which letters are cast) obtainable in France. We finally found a shop which specialized in printing foreign language texts and borrowed some mats with Czech accents. They proved incompatible with any type face in the magazines of our linotypes, and the effect on the proofs was like that achieved by little boys playing with toy presses using rubber type. We finally had to import an entire font of type from Czechoslovakia. Our foreign supplements were unusually lucrative, but that, I think, lost money because of accents.

So much trouble can be caused by accents in Europe, a region accustomed to them, one can imagine how much greater the difficulties become in the United States, where they constitute an exotic growth. I remember once trying, God knows why, to get the famous past participle of the French verb "create" printed in New York. An impressive number of proofs produced every imaginable combination of the three letters involved except the right on créée, which was clearly incredible. I finally gave up.

First Linotype Operator: "Hey, Mac, you got any C cedillas on your machine?" "Second Linotype Operator: "C what?" First Linotype Operator: "You know—those C's with a little jigger under them." Second Linotype Operator (positively): "There ain't no such a character."

The mind boggles at the thought of the number of round trips the proofs must have made between composing room and editorial offices; but in the end, perseverance triumphed. Harper's appeared with "Macón" so spelled a hundred times or so.

"Unfortunately, as is the case also for Macon, Ga.; Macon, Ala.; Macon, Mo., the name of the French city does not take the cedilla. It does have a circumflex accent over the A, though (Macón); but this, in its battle for the cedilla, Harper's over-

point occurred when The New York Times attempted to get the name of a certain important European river printed with accent as the Rhine. The New York Times is undoubtedly the only American paper which would have tried this, as "Rhine," without circumflex, is a perfectly good English proper noun, included in all dictionaries. It can be assumed that the compositor so set it, without accent, and that a meticulous proofreader called for the circumflex. The linotype operator provided it, returning the corrected line with, no doubt, a cackle of: "Th'wll larn 'em." It appeared in the paper as "Rhein."

• Oil cloth on the kitchen table?

• Meatless Tuesdays?

• Smoking punk?

• Making bookcovers out of brown paper bags?

• Wearing cigar-band rings?

• Step on a crack, you'll break your mother's back?

• Corduroy knickers that squeaked when you walked?

• And all the other things you remember now and then that are gone and will never come back.

PEOPLE: 'What Ever Happened to . . . ?'

Stout man: "Neither. I'm an affinity group."

The occasion was a week-long celebration in Bexex, Switzerland, of Barbara Eber's "annual 30th birthday party," but the best gift of all will gladden the hearts of Lucy Hale and her emulated ilk who have been asking with a singular lack of success: "Where can you buy a bagel in Paris (Wolverhampton, Rio, Dakar, et al.)?" The answer, from Bexex neighbor Miriam Heimlich, is "Bake em yourself." Herin the recipe, unreservedly guaranteed by the undersigned.

Ingredients (for 10 bags): 1 lb. flour, 1/2 lb. salt, 1/2 lb. dry yeast, 2 cups sifted flour, approx. 1 Th. sugar, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup warm water and yeast (dry yeast granules on top); eggs beaten with water, 1/2 cup melted butter. Beat in enough flour to make soft dough. Turn out onto lightly floured board; knead until smooth and elastic (10 min.). Place dough in oiled bowl, cover with cloth. Let rise until double. Place in cold oven with canape pan at boiling water alongside it. Let rise 15 min. Punch down dough. Roll out onto floured surface and cut into 12 equal pieces. Flour the hands and roll each piece between the palms into 12 mm. balls. Place in a greased rectangular dish. With floured knife, cut a cross in the middle of each ball. With a sharp knife, cut a deep V-shaped gash in the middle of each ball. Put the 0 rings on the waxed paper into the boiling water. Then remove the waxed paper. Cook 30 seconds on each side. Turn over and cook another 30 seconds. Turn over. Place on baking sheets. Bake at 375 F. 1000 cal. until brown. Remove to racks to cool.

And lots tox!

Signs of the times (continued): Posted on the door of a lavatory in Putney, England: "This public convenience is closed. The nearest alternative public convenience: Barnes Pond."

Fashion note from the Miami Herald, as reported in the Sunday Review:

"Seventh Avenue is all dressed up. Since the shirtwaist and long torso chemise started their comeback in designed collections for fall, dresses have grown in importance in the ready-to-wear market.

and there is also a chance that defensive end Bill Stanfill can return to action."

* * *

PINED: Dr. Jean Butzbach, 2,000 francs, after a railwayman entered a hospital in Belfort, France, for removal of hemorrhoids and got his nose straightened without asking. Said the doctor: "It struck me that the middle of his nose was bent."

WARNED: Sightseers at the Nairobi Snake Park, by a notice reading: "Visitors throwing litter into the pit will be required to retrieve it."

Overboard yesterday at the TWA office on the Champs-Elysées:

Stout man to clerk: "I'd like to book a round-trip flight to New York, please."

Clerk: "Certainly, sir. First-class or economy?"

—DICK RORABACK

French Clothing Firm Hemmed In by the FBI

WASHINGTON (WP)—J. Edgar

Hoover is getting a bit possessive about the FBI's initials. Or so, at least, thinks Fabrication Brill International.

For the past four years Brill, a French firm that manufactures both women's and men's clothing (its designer: Pierre Cardin) has been trying to win approval from the U.S. Patent Office to use the trademark "Fabrication Brill" in

international/PBI" on the inside of clothing sold here.

At every step of the way, it has been fought by the other PBI.

The PBI says that the clothing firm's initials are "likely to deceive and confuse the public..."

According to T. Hayward Brown, chief of the patent section of the Justice Department, his office's legal challenge to the Brill trademark was approved personally by J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Brown declined to say whether Mr. Hoover's instructions were made personally or in writing.

The clothing firm—more formally known as the Société Anonyme Française M. Brill and Co., 25 Rue Renard, Paris IVe—is

a little astonished.

Brill's attorneys explain that they are not really trying to capitalize on someone else's well-known initials. They have one line of

clothing marked "PBI" and another marked "PBL."

In an opinion last November, the U.S. Patent Office ruled against the PBI.

But last week the FBI filed suit in U.S. District Court, asking it to overrule the patent office.

Through it all, the French clothing firm—which has a multi-million-dollar business in the United States—has held off shipping its PBI line here.

We invite your inquiries for complete details as to how you may join other retired Officers and NOCs who have established successful careers in the public sector.

For all inquiries, call 202-352-1200, Ext. 223, or write to:

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR RETIRED OFFICERS AND NOCs
1700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PERSONNEL WANTED

MINERVE FIRMS IN PARIS

FRENCH, BELGIAN, DUTCH or GERMAN secretaries, knowledge FRENCH required. Box 22-226, Herald, Paris.

MARINER'S MANAGER: \$20,000-\$25,000 per annum. Box 22-227, Herald, Paris.

U.S. Firms in France assuming + 30% growth yearly seeks exciting

positions. Box 22-228, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-229, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-230, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-231, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-232, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-233, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-234, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-235, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-236, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-237, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-238, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-239, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-240, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-241, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-242, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-243, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-244, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-245, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-246, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-247, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-248, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-249, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$12,000-\$15,000 per annum. Box 22-250, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY: \$1